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The WHEAT SITUATION

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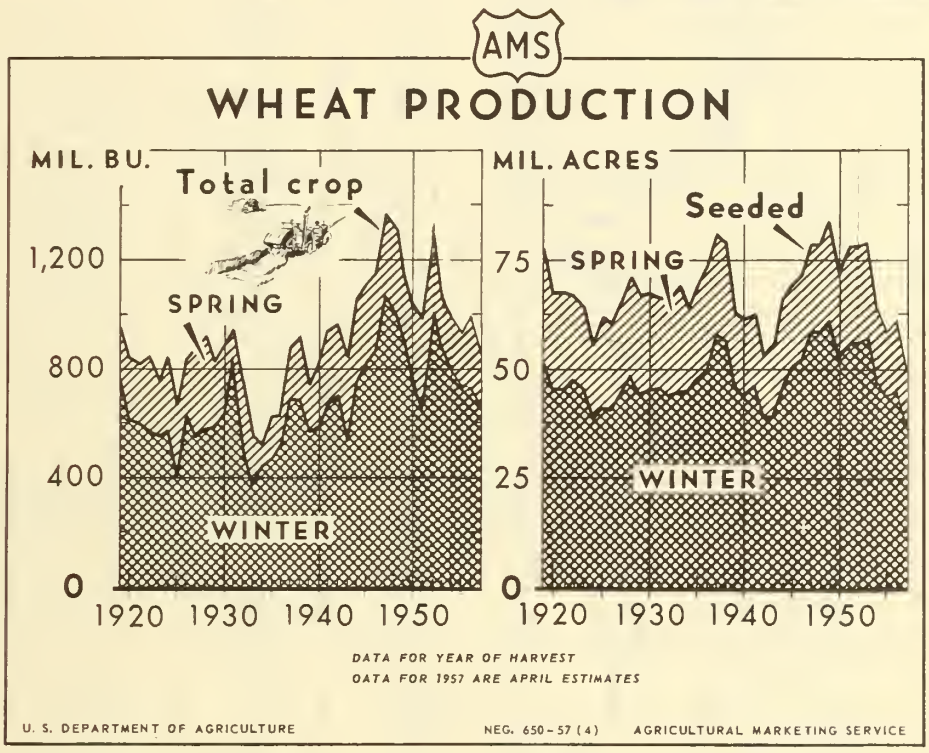

About 50 million acres of all wheat are reported seeded or to be seeded for the 1957 crop. This is 10.7 million below the 60.7 million acres seeded for the 1956 crop. The reduction results from drought conditions at seeding time and the operation of the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program.

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 669 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 10. If some increase over intentions is assumed for durum as a result of recent legislation, average yields would produce a total spring wheat crop of about 190 million bushels. This would indicate a total production of around 860 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 14 percent below 1956 and 24 percent below the 1946-55 average.

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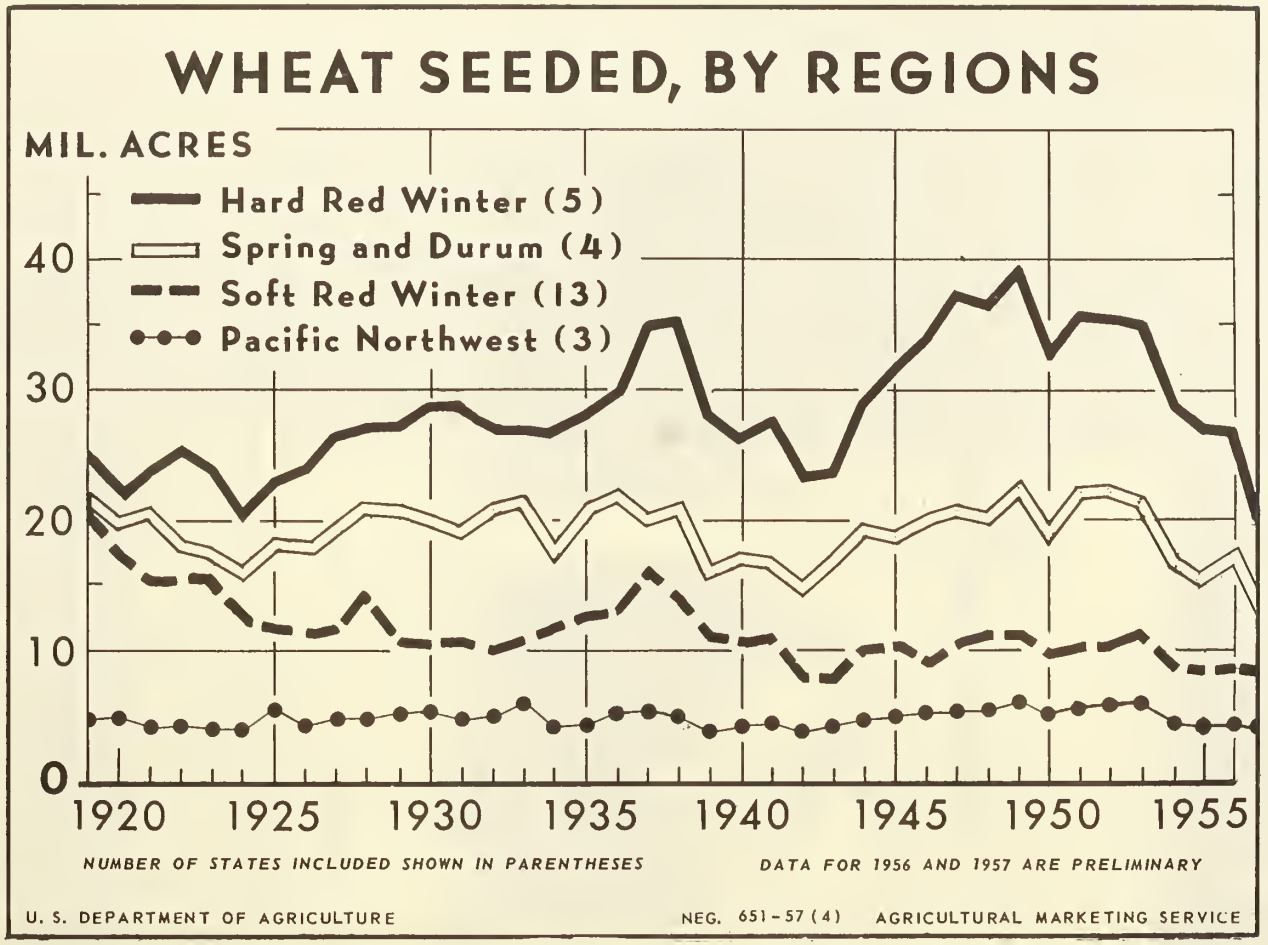

Seeded acreages for harvest in 1957 are down from those a year earlier in the various regions as follows: Hard red winter, 27 percent; spring and durum, 17 percent; in the Pacific Northwest, 16 percent and soft red winter, 1 percent. Compared with the 1937-41 prewar acreage, the various regions were down as follows: Hard red winter, 36 percent; soft red winter, 31 percent; spring and durum, 23 percent and in the Pacific Northwest, 10 percent.

The estimate of current acreage is based on preliminary figures for the winter crop and farmers' intentions for the spring crop.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 22, 1957

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SUMMARY

Substantial reductions in the carryover of wheat are likely both in the current marketing year and in 1957-58. These reductions are resulting from the large U. S. exports in 1956-57 and the prospective decline in 1957 production. The carryover had risen to the very high level of over 1,030 million bushels in 1955 and 1956 from 256 million in 1952.

The carryover July 1, 1957 is now expected to be about 75 million bushels below the 1,033 million last July. The CCC may own or control all but around 100 million, which compares with 54 million bushels of "free" wheat a year earlier and 32 million bushels 2 years earlier. Larger supplies of "free" wheat are now needed by the private trade, which has taken over a larger share of the export business under the new export program.

Total supplies of wheat for 1956-57 are indicated at 2,035 million bushels, consisting of the carryover on July 1, 1956, the crop and imports. Domestic disappearance is estimated at about 600 million bushels. Exports totaled 385 million bushels July through March, compared with 215 million in the same period a year earlier. They are now expected to reach 475 million bushels for the 12 months ending June 30, 1957, compared with 346 million last year. On this basis, total disappearance would be 1,075 million bushels, and a carryover of about 960 million bushels would be on hand July 1, 1957.

The winter wheat crop to be harvested in 1957 was forecast at 669 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 10. If some increase in acreage over intentions is assumed for durum as a result of recent legislation, about average yields would produce a total spring wheat crop of about 190 million bushels. Adding the 669 million-bushel winter crop, total production would amount to about 860 million bushels. Imports are likely to be about the same as the 5 million estimated for 1956-57.

With total disappearance of possibly 950 million bushels, consisting of 600 million for domestic use and possible exports of 350 million, a further reduction of around 85 million bushels in the carryover would occur at the end of the 1957-58 marketing year.

Cash wheat prices on April 22 ranged from about 5 cents below the high for the season to date for hard red winter at Kansas City, 10 cents below for hard red spring at Minneapolis, to about 22 cents below for soft red winter at St. Louis. The price of soft white at Portland, however, was about at the high for the season to date. Prices at various markets were generally about 1 cent above to 6 cents below the 1956-crop loan, except for white wheat at Portland which was 42 cents above the loan.

Prospects are that the new crop will be adequate for likely domestic needs and exports out of "free" supplies. Consequently, the usual seasonal decline in prices is again expected as the harvest approaches. The low for winter wheat probably will be reached in late June or early July, while the low for spring wheat will occur later. Moreover, "free" supplies of old-crop wheat expected to be on hand from now until July 1 are sufficient to take care of overall needs before the new crop becomes available, especially since wheat can be drawn from CCC supplies for export sales with subsidy payment-in-kind certificates. About 30 percent of the wheat exported by the private trade in the current year will come from such certificates.

Cash prices usually start down in mid-May. This year the decline may come a little earlier, if wheat is drawn from CCC supplies with export-subsidy certificates. As in the past, prices may again be expected to fall substantially below the announced loan. For example, the price of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City in July 1955 and 1956 averaged 21 cents below

the announced rate. The difference between the market price and the loan in 1957 may not be this large because of the operation of the new export program, which has had an overall effect on raising the price level relative to the loan.

Prices can be expected to rise as the marketing season advances and heavy movement from farms slackens. For the marketing year 1957-58, prices to growers are expected to average around the announced loan rate of $2.00 as in 1956-57. During the previous 5 years (1951-55 crops) prices to growers averaged about 11 cents below the announced rate.

On April 19 the Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed marketing quotas on the 1958 crop of wheat, and set June 20, 1957 as the date for referendum, and also proclaimed a national acreage allotment of 55 million acres, the minimum permitted by law.

The Secretary set the minimum national average support price for 1958-crop wheat in the 36-State commercial areas at $1.78 per bushel, if quotas are approved. This price reflects 75 percent of estimated transitional parity and compares with $2.00 for the average support price for the 1957 crop.

World trade in wheat may reach an unprecedented 1,150 million bushels in 1956-57, more than 80 million above the previous record of 1,066 million bushels exported in 1951-52. Exports at the level of 1,150 million would represent an increase of 11 percent over 1955-56 and 8 percent over those in 1951-52. The principal factor bringing about the expected record world wheat trade in 1956-57 was the poor 1956 winter wheat crop in Europe. This has resulted in very large increases in wheat exports to that area. Other important factors in the increased exports this year are the United States special export programs, an apparent general increase in the consumption of wheat in most areas of the world, and the return of the Soviet Union as a significant exporter, supplying import markets such as in Eastern Europe.

Seedings of winter wheat in Western Europe are about equal to those of a year ago. Total acreage for harvest is expected to exceed the low level of last year by about 10 percent, if present indications of spring plantings materialize. This would place total acreage near the high level of 1955 and, assuming normal growing conditions, above-average production prospects are indicated.

The supply position in Argentina is much improved compared with last year. This, together with the outlook for an above average crop in Western Europe, including France which may return again as an exporter, makes it seem quite likely that Europe will not provide as large a market for wheat from the United States, Canada and Australia in 1957-58 as has been the case this year. Western Europe in recent years has accounted for about 55 percent of the total world trade in wheat.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - The supply of wheat in continental United States increased from 1,420 million bushels in 1951-52 to 1,981 million in 1955-56. The 1951-55 average of 1,738 million bushels was 24 percent above the 1,397 million-bushel 1945-49 average, and 76 percent above the 985 million-bushel 1936-40 average. Total disappearance during 1951-55 averaged 965 million bushels, consisting of food, 488 million, including shipments to U. S. territories of 4 million and military food use at home and abroad; feed, 76 million; seed, 75 million; and exports, 326 million. Use for alcohol averaged only 0.4 million bushels. Carryover stocks at the end of this period, July 1, 1956, were 1,033 million bushels compared with 400 million bushels at the beginning.

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 56 cents per bushel in 1938-39 to a record season average of $2.29 for the 1947 crop. From 1938 to late 1944 the level of the loan rates under the support programs, which reflected the general rise in prices paid index, was an important factor in domestic wheat prices. From 1942 through 1945 wheat feeding was exceptionally heavy and large quantities of wheat were also subsidized for industrial use. In the latter part of the 1944-45 marketing year and for 3 years thereafter, export demand, stimulated by the various foreign aid programs, became the dominant factor. During this period prices averaged well above support levels.

After the harvests of record large crops in 1947 and 1948, and with relatively large crops again being produced in importing countries, the loan program again became an important price factor. The price to growers (which included unredeemed loans at average loan rates) for the 1948, 1951, 1952, 1954 and 1955 crops averaged about at the effective loan rate--announced rate less storage. The price to growers for the 1949 and 1953 crops, however, averaged about 7 and 8 cents, respectively, below the effective loan. With the new export programs in effect for the 1956 crop, prices have averaged about 9 cent above the effective loan.

Carryover July 1, 1957 Indicated at 960 Million Bushels; Down 75 Million

The carryover July 1, 1957 is now expected to be about 960 million bushels, about 75 million bushels below the 1,033 million last July. The

CCC may own or control 1/ all but around 100 million bushels. This compares with 54 million bushels of "free" wheat a year earlier and 32 million bushels 2 years earlier. Larger supplies of "free" wheat are now needed by the private trade which has taken over a larger share of the export business under the new export program.

Table 1.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1951-56 and 1957 projected

Item	Year beginning July						
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	399.9	256.0	605.5	933.5	1,036.2	1,033	962
Production	988.2	1,306.4	1,173.1	983.9	934.7	997	860
Imports 3/	31.6	21.6	5.5	4.2	9.9	5	5
Total	1,419.7	1,584.0	1,784.1	1,921.6	1,980.8	2,035	1,827
Domestic disappearance							
Food 4/	496.5	488.4	487.1	485.9	481.1	483	482
Seed	87.3	88.2	68.7	64.9	66.3	55	55
Industry	.9	.2	.2	.2	.7	---	---
Feed 5/	103.7	83.9	77.6	60.0	53.4	60	60
Total	688.4	660.7	633.6	611.0	601.5	598	597
Exports 6/	475.3	317.8	217.0	274.4	345.9	475	7/350
Total disappearance	1,163.7	978.5	850.6	885.4	946.9	1,073	7/947
Stocks on June 30	256.0	605.5	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.4	962	880

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Projected. 3/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 4/ Includes shipments to United States territories and military food use at home and abroad. 5/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for. 6/ Actual exports including those for civilian feeding under the military supply program. 7/ No basis for forecast at this time. Figure used for export is about the same as in 1955-56.

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1 A reseal program for 1956-crop wheat in farm-storage under price support and an extension of loans on farm-stored 1955-crop wheat now under reseal in certain States was announced March 8. Storage payments of 16 cents per bushel in some States and 17 cents in other States will be paid to producers who hold the wheat for the full year's reseal period.

Total supplies of wheat for 1956-57 are indicated at 2,035 million bushels, including the carryover on July 1, 1956 of 1,033 million, the 1956 crop of 997 million an allowance for imports of 5 million bushels. With food use estimated at 483 million bushels, feed possibly 60 million, and seed at 55 million, total domestic disappearance is now indicated at about 600 million bushels. Exports totaled about 385 million bushels July through March, compared with 215 million bushels in the same period a year earlier. They are now expected to reach 475 million bushels for the 12 months ending June 30, 1957, compared with the earlier estimate of 450 million. On this basis, total disappearance would be 1,075 million bushels, and a carryover of about 960 million bushels would be on hand July 1, 1957.

CCC Stocks on April 1, 1957 were 757 Million Bushels; 70 Million Below Year Earlier

Wheat stocks owned by CCC on April 1 this year totaled 757 million bushels (table 17), which is 70 million bushels less than the 827 million a year earlier. A report on total stocks, including wheat held by the Government, will be released on April 24. Last year total stocks on April 1 amounted to 1,323 million bushels, of which stocks not owned by the Government (including stocks under support but not delivered to CCC) amounted to 496 million compared with the 827 million owned by the CCC.

A report on CCC stocks on April 1 this year showed the following quantities in million bushels, by classes (1956 in parentheses): Hard red winter, 557 (596); hard red spring, 134 (128); soft winter, 2 (20); white, 63 (83) and durum, 1 (insignificant). (Table 18.)

The States in which CCC stocks on April 1 this year exceeded 10 million bushels, with last year's quantities for comparison, are shown in table 2.

Prices of Hard Winter Wheat Near Season's High

The average price received by farmers in mid-March was $2.07, which is the same price as a month earlier, and compares with $2.09 in January, when the average was the high for the marketing year. In mid-March 1956 the average was $1.97.

The loan program used with the other Government programs has been important in determining the general level of prices in 1956-57 as in every year since 1948. Through March 15, farmers had placed 251.3 million bushels of 1956-crop wheat under support (table 16), compared with 318.1 a year earlier. With loan withdrawals and deliveries by producers totaling 83.8 million bushels this year, there remained under the support program 167.5 million bushels on March 15. In addition, there were 13.1 million bushels of 1955-crop wheat under reseal.

Cash wheat prices on April 22 ranged from about 5 cents below the high for the season to date for hard red winter at Kansas City and 10 cents below for hard red spring at Minneapolis to about 22 cents below for soft red winter at St. Louis. The price of soft white at Portland, however, was near the high for the season to date. Prices at various markets were generally about 1 cent above to 6 cents below the loan, except for white wheat at Portland which was 42 cents above the loan. Prices at important markets are shown in table 3.

Usual Seasonal Price Decline Expected; 1957 Crop May Average at around Announced Loan

With prospects that the new crop will be fully adequate for likely domestic needs and exports out of "free" supplies, the usual seasonal decline in prices is again expected as the harvest approaches. The low for winter wheat probably will be reached in late June or early July while the spring wheat low will occur later. Moreover, overall "free" supplies of old-crop wheat expected to be on hand July 1 are sufficient to take care of overall needs before the new crop becomes available, especially since wheat can be drawn from CCC supplies for export sales with subsidy payments-in-kind certificates. About 30 percent of the wheat exported by the private trade in the current year will come from using such certificates. CCC continues to supply the wheat for exports covering barter, Title II of Public Law 480 and donation abroad.

Table 2.- CCC stocks exceeding 10 million bushels, by States, April 1, 1956 and 1957

State	1956	1957
	Mil bu.	Mil. bu.
Kansas	222.3	237.6
Nebraska	68.0	76.9
Oklahoma	81.9	73.2
Texas	94.5	68.1
Minnesota	61.7	50.6
Oregon 1/	48.5	35.4
Washington 1/	41.2	34.4
New York 1/	30.7	22.8
Virginia 1/	23.6	22.2
Colorado	20.1	20.2
Missouri	38.4	18.4
Wisconsin	24.5	16.5
South Dakota	14.0	13.8
North Dakota	10.0	12.5
Total other States	47.8	54.8
Total, United States	827.2	757.4

1/ Includes storage in Maritime fleet.

Table 3 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1956 and 1957 1/

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1956-crop support prices	
	Monthly average					Daily range			Effective	Terminal
	Mar. 1956	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Mar. 1957	April 18, 1956	April 11, 1957	April 18, 1957	April 18, 1957	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.29	2.42	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.38	2.26	2.26	2.30	2.30
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.29	2.43	2.44	2.36	2.28	2.38	2.25	2.24	2.30	2.30
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.29	2.42	2.44	2.33	2.31	2.34-2.38	2.26-2.28	2.24-2.26	2.30	2.30
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.26	2.32	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.32-2.33	2.31-2.32	2.32-2.32	2.30	2.30
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.33	2.34	2.34-2.46	2.32-2.39	2.33-2.38	2.32	2.32
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.25	2.33	2.36	2.34	2.33	2.31-2.32	2.30-2.32	2.30-2.31	2.30	2.30
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.50	2.52	2.53	2.51	2.53	2.53-2.60	2.47-2.52	2.45-2.50	2/2.45	2/2.45
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.32	2.34	2.34	2.33	2.31	2.35-2.38	2.31-2.32	2.29-2.30	2.34	2.34
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.39-2.40	2.32-2.34	2.30-2.32	2.37	2.37
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.42	2.44	2.42	2.39	2.40	2.41-2.44	2.41-2.44	2.39-2.42	2.40	2.40
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.66	2.69	2.65	2.66	2.64	2.63-2.70	2.58-2.62	2.55-2.59	2.58	2.58
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.52	2.46	2.51	2.59	2.62	2.52-2.53	2.62-2.63	2.62-2.64	3/2.26	3/2.26
No. 1 Soft White	2.23	2.46	2.51	2.59	2.62	2.22-2.24	2.62-2.63	2.62-2.64	2.21	2.21
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.18	2.38	2.36	2.24	2.18	2.30-2.31	2.16-2.17	2.17-2.18	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.17	2.37	2.35	2.22	2.17	2.27-2.28	2.16-2.17	2.17-2.18	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis, No. 2	1.22	1.43	1.48	1.38	1.38	1.25-1.28	1.36-1.40	1.36-1.40	1.49	1.50

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices.

2/ Galveston effective and terminal support price. The cash price at Fort Worth is usually backed by paid-in freight which will carry it to Galveston. Therefore cash prices at Fort Worth may usually be compared with the effective support price at Galveston. A terminal support price is not established for Fort Worth.

3/ Applies only to the varieties Baart and Bluestem of the sub-class Hard White.

Cash prices usually start their downward movement in mid-May. This year the decline may come a little earlier if more wheat is drawn from the CCC for export sales by the use of the accumulated exported payment-in-kind certificates.

Prices may again be expected to fall substantially below the announced loan, as in the past. For example, the price of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City in July 1955 and 1956 averaged 21 cents below the announced rate. The difference between the market price and the loan in 1957 may not be this large because of the operation of the new export program, which has had an overall effect of raising the price level relative to the loan.

As the marketing season advances, after the heavy movement slackens following the harvest, prices can be expected to begin to advance and, for the 1957-58 marketing year prices to growers are expected to average around the announced loan rate of $2.00, as in 1956-57. During the previous 5 years (1951-55 crops) prices to growers averaged about 11 cents below the announced rate.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - Supplies of wheat in four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina--on January 1, 1944 were a record up to that time of 2,206 million bushels. War-time depletion of food supplies in importing countries and poor crops in many areas caused greatly increased disappearance from the exporting countries in 1945-47. By January 1947 supplies were down to 1,352 million but each succeeding year have been higher than the year before except in 1952. Supplies increased to 1,872 million in January 1951, but declined to 1,669 million a year later. They rose 36 percent to a record 2,274 million bushels in January 1953, as a result of large crops in each of the 4 countries in 1952. Then, supplies continued to increase and in the next 3 years rose 29 percent to an all time high of 2,942 million bushels on January 1, 1956. With record world exports more than offsetting increased production, supplies in the four countries were finally reduced again, though only slightly (table 20), to 2,867 million bushels on January 1, 1957.

Supplies of Wheat in 4 Exporting Countries Down 5 Percent

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the four principal exporting countries (United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia) on April 1 totaled 2,030 million bushels. This is 108 million or 5 percent below a year ago, but slightly above two years ago. The smaller supplies on April 1 for export and carryover reflect the heavy exports from the beginning of the season through March 31, since supplies, consisting of production and carryover stocks, were 100 million more this season than last. Exports of wheat, includ-

ing flour, from these 4 countries totaled 637 million bushels from the beginning of the marketing year through March 31, 1957. This is about 200 million more than in the same months last year. Exports from the United States the first 9 months of the marketing year totaled 385 million bushels compared with 215 million last season. Exports through March this year, in million bushels with comparable figures for last year in parentheses, were as follows: Canada 177 (158); Argentina 28 (37) and Australia 47 (31)(Table 23).

World 1956-57 Breadgrain Production Near Record; World Wheat Production Up While Rye Production Is Down 2/

A near record world breadgrain production is still estimated for 1956-57. Increasing world wheat production is offset by the downward trend in rye, resulting in the combined total of 267 million short tons for the current season. This is below the record total of 274 million tons for the 2 grains in 1952.

An increase of about 50 million bushels over the previous estimate for world wheat brings the present wheat total to 7,595 million bushels, a new record and 35 million above the previous high in 1952 (table 22). Revised estimates for the United States, parts of Western Europe and Argentina account for most of the increase from the estimate of December 10. An increase of about 25 million bushels in the estimated world total for rye brings that total to 1,385 million. Although larger than the earlier estimate, this is about 100 million bushels less than in 1955 and about 350 million bushels less than the prewar average. The increases over the earlier estimates are mainly in Eastern Europe, an important rye producing area, and in Argentina.

The wheat harvest in North America is now estimated at 1,576 million bushels. This is at the 1945-49 level and is well above the crops of the past 2 years. Somewhat larger harvests than in 1955 are reported for each of the three principal reporting countries. Increases in Canada and Mexico are attributed to higher yields while in the United States some increase over the very small acreage harvested in 1955 was also a factor.

Rye production in North America, at 30 million bushels, is the smallest outturn in many years. Reductions in both the United States and Canada were significant. Reduced acreage and smaller yields than in 1955 combined to bring production to this low point.

Wheat production in 1956 in Western Europe has been estimated at 1,211 million bushels. The reduction to this low level, the smallest since 1951, is mainly due to a sharp cut in the harvested acreage. Winter-kill in early 1956 in a number of countries, especially marked in France, necessitated shifting sizable acreages to spring planted crops. A large part of the shifted acreage went into feed grains.

2/ From Foreign Crops and Markets-World Summaries, March 1957

Growing conditions during the spring and summer were favorable in most areas, and yields were generally well above average though not up to the high 1955 yields in some countries. Unusually favorable yields for spring wheat were reported in a number of countries. Rye production for the area is estimated at 281 million bushels. This is larger than the 1955 crop and is about at the prewar level. Compared with that period, acreage shows a sharp reduction, offset by higher yields.

Grain production in Eastern Europe was somewhat smaller than the high 1955 outturn. Wheat production is estimated at 382 million bushels, 10 percent less than last year's crop. Smaller yields were the principal factor in the reduction, though a slight reduction in acreage is also indicated. The 1956 harvest is estimated to be 18 percent below the prewar average. Rye production in this area, estimated at 405 million bushels, is slightly less than the 1955 crop. Lower yields account for the reduction, with acreage appearing to be at the 1955 level.

Sharply expanded wheat acreage in the Soviet Union, together with somewhat higher yields of spring wheat, resulted in a sharp increase in the total wheat outturn. Weather conditions were highly variable. Most favorable conditions for spring wheat were reported east of the Volga, including the "New Lands" where a good part of the further expansion this year took place. Heavy losses during and after the harvest were attributed to unfavorable weather and inadequate transportation and drying and storage facilities. Reduced rye acreage this year meant another drop in rye production bringing it sharply below the prewar average.

Wheat production in Asia is placed at 1,845 million bushels, about 40 million bushels below the all time record crop last year. Increases in a number of countries partly offset a sharp reduction reported for Turkey. Rye production in this area is still sharply above average, though not up to last year's peak.

In Africa wheat production is still estimated at 210 million bushels, which is sharply above average and also above the 1955 total. Larger outturns than last year were reported for all major producers. Rye is of little significance in Africa.

Wheat production in South America is expected to be about 360 million bushels compared with 302 million last year and the 1935-39 average of 281 million. A large outturn in Argentina is the principal factor in the increase, offsetting reduced crops in most other countries of the area. The rye harvest in Argentina was one of the largest of record, now reported at 39 million bushels. This is the only rye producer of significance in the area.

Wheat production in Australia was sharply below average, still estimated at about 130 million bushels. A 25 percent reduction in acreage as a result of unfavorable weather at seeding time was the principal factor in the reduction. Yields, though not up to the high level of a year ago, were considerably above average.

World Wheat Trade in 1956-57 Expected to Exceed Previous Record 3/

World trade in wheat may reach an unprecedented 1,150 million bushels in 1956-57, more than 80 million above the previous record of 1,066 million bushels exported in 1951-52. Exports at the level of 1,150 million would represent an increase of 11 percent over 1955-56 and 8 percent over exports in 1951-52

U.S. exports for the year are now estimated at 475 million bushels, considerably above the level of last year. Wheat exports from Canada and Argentina are estimated at about the same volume as in 1955-56, while Australia is expected to increase exports moderately over a year ago. Exports from other countries including Russia, Syria, Sweden, Uruguay and small quantities from the minor exporting countries, are expected to be about 150 million bushels in 1956-57 4/. The Soviet Union, the most important of this group, has export commitments totaling 150 million bushels and is expected to fulfill most of them.

The principal factor bringing about the expected record world wheat trade in 1956-57 was the poor 1956 winter wheat crop in Europe. This has resulted in very large increases in wheat exports to that area. Other important factors in the increased exports this year are the United States special export programs, an apparent general increase in the consumption of wheat in most areas of the world and the return of the Soviet Union as a significant exporter supplying in part markets such as Eastern Europe.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1957-58

BACKGROUND - In the 7 years ending with 1951-52, the United States was the leading exporter of wheat, with an annual average of 417 million bushels or 46 percent of the total world trade. In the previous 20 years, 1925-26 through 1944-45, exports had averaged only 81 million bushels, ranging from 4 million in 1935-36, following the previous drought years, to 144 million in 1944-45 at the close of the war.

U.S. exports declined about one-third in 1952-53, dropping to 318 million bushels. With a record 1952 crop in Canada, exports from that country again exceeded those from the United States, as was the case before 1945-46. In 1952-53, total world trade in wheat and flour declined to about 988 million bushels, 7 percent below the all time high of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52. This reflected a record 1952 world wheat crop and larger wheat reserves in importing countries. It also reflected the negotiation of a truce in Korea and some easing in international tensions.

3/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, April 22, 1957. 4/ Exports, 1900-55, are shown in the Wheat Situation, October 31, 1956, page 31.

In 1953-54, world wheat trade declined to 879 million bushels, and the share of the United States also dropped. Larger quantities were available in other exporting countries, while requirements in major importing countries were less than in 1952-53. In 1954-55, world wheat trade increased 10 percent to 970 million bushels, and the United States exports rose 26 percent from 217 million to 274 million bushels. In 1955-56, world trade reached about 1,040 million bushels, second only to the 1,066 million in 1951-52. This increase reflected higher economic activity and greater purchasing power in importing countries, and also winter damage to the European crop.

Domestic disappearance has also declined from previous record levels. Disappearance in continental United States reached a peak of nearly 1.2 billion bushels in 1943 when 108 million bushels were subsidized for use in making alcohol for war purposes: 511 million used for feed to supplement regular feed supplies largely as the result of a subsidy program. With negligible quantities of wheat used for alcohol in peace time, feed use currently at only around 60 million bushels, and some reduction in wheat for food and seed, current continental domestic disappearance is only about 600 million bushels.

Substantial Reduction in Carryover Possible as Result of Reduction in Production

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 669 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 10. If some increase in acreage over intentions is assumed for durum as a result of recent legislation 5/, and a slight decrease from intentions in other spring acreage is made, about average yields would produce a total spring wheat crop of about 190 million bushels.

In the March intentions report, farmers indicated that they would seed 1.7 million acres of durum. As a result of the subsequent legislation, this might be increased to 2.2 million acres. Assuming a yield per seeded acre of 15.6 bushels (the same as last year) a crop of about 34 million bushels is indicated. Allowing for a slight decrease from the intended acreage of other spring wheat from 11.1 to 11.0 million acreas and assuming 1947-56 average yields of 14.2 bushels, a crop of 156 million bushels would be produced.

5/ The durum program (Public Law 85-13) is available to farmers in designated counties of California, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, where Durum (Class II) was produced in one or more of the 5 years, 1952 through 1956. In these counties, farmers may produce 2 acres of durum for each acre of their farm wheat allotment not planted to other wheat to the extent that the allotment is not signed up under the Acreage Reserve Program. The increase in the allotment is limited to 60 acres.

If the spring crop, including durum, should be about 190 million bushels, and if 669 million bushels of winter wheat are produced, total production would amount to around 860 million bushels. Imports are likely to be about the same as the 5 million bushels estimated for 1956-57.

With total disappearance of possibly 950 million bushels (600 million domestic and possible exports of 350 million), the carryover at the end of the 1957-58 marketing year would be about 875 million bushels, a reduction of around 85 million bushels from the estimated carryover of about 960 million bushels on July 1, 1957.

A wheat crop of 860 million bushels would be 14 percent below the 997 million bushels produced in 1956 and 24 percent below the 1946-55 average of 1,131 million bushels. The reduction results from drought conditions at seeding time in important hard winter wheat States and the operation of the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program. As of April 12, farmers had signed up 12.82 million acres of wheat under the 1957 Program. Maximum payments on this acreage would total 231 million dollars. This acreage includes winter wheat agreements signed last fall, less cancellations, plus spring wheat agreements signed through April 5.

Winter Wheat 9 Percent Below 1956; 44 Million Bushels Above December Forecast

Winter wheat conditions on April 1 indicated a crop of 669 million bushels. This would be 9 percent smaller than the 1956 crop of 735 million bushels, 22 percent less than average but 44 million bushels above the December 1 forecast. Increases from prospects as of December 1 have been general throughout the country in central and northern Plains States. Improved prospects in Washington, Colorado, Montana, Texas, Oklahoma, Indiana and Illinois account for most of the increase in indicated production.

The indicated yield of 18.2 bushels per seeded acre is the same as 1947 which is the second highest of record and compares with 16.5 in 1956 and the average of 15.9 bushels. The current estimate is based on an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers, and on soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting production.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 95 million bushels. Some years have been above and others below. The maximum change was in 1953 when final production exceeded the April 1 forecast by 171 million bushels. The minimum change was in 1956 when the harvest was 19 million bushels more than the April 1 forecast.

Total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain are indicated at 6.3 million acres, 17.1 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall and winter. This is slightly less than the percent indicated last December. Of the 6.3 million-acre total, 4.5 million acres are in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. For the United States last year, 8.9 million acres or 19.9 percent of the total acreage seeded were lost or diverted.

In the important wheat States in the central and southern Plains area, wheat prospects improved on the acreage remaining for harvest as intermittent rains and snows covered most areas of the hard winter wheat belt. Moisture conditions on April 1 were the best in several years. However, abandonment will be heavy in the Panhandle area of Oklahoma and Texas, southeast Colorado and western Kansas. Moisture in these areas came too late to save much of the seeded acreage.

In Kansas, heaviest loss of acreage has occurred in the western half of the State where continued dry weather through February and extremely high winds about mid-March resulted in heavy acreage losses. Early spring precipitation in the form of rain and snow greatly improved soil moisture conditions throughout the State. Spring rains caused some sprouting of wheat drilled in dry soil the previous fall, but wheat germinating this late is not expected to yield well.

In the Panhandle area of Oklahoma and Texas, the critical drought condition that existed was relieved by generous rainfall during late winter and early spring. Fields with stands showed marked improvement as warmer temperatures and adequate moisture promoted rapid growth. This area generally has sufficient moisture to maintain plant growth for some time but will need additional moisture to produce a favorable yield. Central and eastern areas of Oklahoma have ample moisture with most fields showing an abundant growth.

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska remained about the same as December 1, as winter months brought only limited moisture and the absence of snow cover encouraged damage by high winds. Moisture fell during late March, continuing into early April. A significant acreage emerged late and showed only limited growth by April 1.

In Colorado, drought conditions at seeding time persisted until late winter. Much acreage did not survive the winter and early spring ravages of drought and excessive winds. Wheat that survived is mostly well rooted and should be benefited by moisture that fell during late March and early April. East central and southeastern areas of the State have only a relatively small percentage of their seeded acreage remaining for harvest. In New Mexico, only a small percentage of the acreage seeded last fall remains for harvest, with most of the remaining acreage on irrigated land.

The Pacific Northwest reports wheat in excellent condition with winter losses expected to be moderate. Some fields show thin stands due to late fall seeding. But moisture is plentiful, and the arrival of warmer weather should bring on rapid growth.

The Atlantic States and the South Central States east of Oklahoma and Texas generally report production increases over December 1. The crop was seeded under favorable conditions, with adequate winter moisture to provide excellent early spring yield prospects. Winter losses are reported to be minor. Plant growth on April 1 ranged from normal in North Atlantic areas to well advanced in Southeastern and South Central areas.

North Central States show a rather wide range of conditions with the more northerly States experiencing rather poor conditions. A considerable acreage was "dusted-in" last fall and received moisture too late to promote normal plant growth prior to the dormant period. The area has adequate spring moisture, and warm weather is expected to stimulate rapid plant growth.

Minimum Support for 1957 Wheat Crop Announced at $2.00, Same as for 1956

The minimum national average support price for the 1957 crop was announced on July 2 at $2.00, the same as the final support rate announced for the 1956 crop.

Full support will be available in the 36 commercial wheat States for producers who comply with their individual farm acreage allotments. Support rates for wheat produced in the 12 noncommercial wheat States are set by law at levels representing 75 percent of the rates calculated on the national average. In the noncommercial States, acreage allotments and marketing quotas will not apply. Production in the 12 noncommercial States in 1956 amounted to 5 million bushels, only about one-half of one percent of the total United States production.

Undesirable Wheat Varieties Discounted Under 1957 Support Program

A discount of 20 cents per bushel in 1957 price-support rates was announced August 14 for 23 wheat varieties designated as undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities.

The application of the discount of 20 cents per bushel to producer-support rates will be the same as under the 1956 operation, when such discounts were included in the price-support program for the first time. The price-support regulations for the 1957 program will provide for producer certification regarding undesirable varieties similar to the certifications made by producers for the 1956 operation. These varieties generally are

difficult to determine from threshed samples of wheat, and the identification of the variety going under price support will be the producer's responsibility based on his knowledge of the varieties he seeded and harvested. Although some of the undesirable varieties might have protein content high enough for a premium, no protein premiums will apply to any of the undesirable varieties in determining the loan rate; similarly, no amber or hard amber durum premiums will apply.

Experience during the past year has indicated that the undesirable varieties should be designated nationally instead of by States as for the 1956 support operation. The only exception is Henry, a hard red spring variety, which is named as undesirable in all but the States of Wisconsin and Washington.

The 23 varieties of wheat named as undesirable for the 1957 wheat support program follow by class: Hard Red Winter.- Stafford, Pawnee Sel. 33, RedChief, Chiefkan, Early Blackhull, RedJacket, Kanking, NewChief, BlueJacket, Purkof, Cimarron, Red Hull. Soft Red Winter.- Kawvale. Hard Red Spring.- Henry (except in Wisconsin and Washington), Spinkcota, Premier, Sturgeon, Progress. Durum.- Pentad, Golden Ball, Peliss. White.- Rex, Sonora.

Improved Wheat Prospects in Western Europe Indicate Lower Import Needs in 1957-58 6/

Plantings of winter wheat in Western Europe are about equal to those of a year ago. Total acreage for harvest is expected to exceed by about 10 percent the low level of 47,000 acres last year, if present indications of spring plantings materialize. This would place total acreage near the high level of 1955 and, assuming normal growing conditions, above average production prospects are indicated.

Last season's outturn of 1,211 million bushels for the area was the smallest since 1951, mainly because of extensive winter-kill in February of 1956. This compares to the 1955 production of 1,389 million bushels and the past 5-year average of 1,294 million bushels. In addition, the quality of the 1956 crop was poor. Winter-kill has not been an important factor this season and recent weather conditions have been reported as generally favorable. Crop prospects thus far are promising for most sections of Europe.

Spain is the only major producing country of the area where the prospects for the wheat crop are less favorable than last year. This is attributed to the prolonged drought during the fall and early winter. Rains during January and February, however, have greatly improved prospects for winter wheat and a fair crop may still be harvested if favorable weather conditions continue. Current official estimates, however, place this year's Spanish wheat crop considerably below normal.

6/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, April 1, 1957.

Plantings of spring wheat in France are again expected to be high in spite of urging by the Government that farmers plant larger acreages to barley. France's total wheat acreage for harvest will thus materially exceed last year's and a surplus is expected if normal weather conditions continue. In anticipation of a large wheat harvest, France may well taper off her imports toward the end of this year to conserve foreign currency and enter the new year with minimum carryover stocks. Reduced imports may also be expected in some of the other importing countries, though not to as great an extent as in the case of France.

Exports of wheat to Europe by the 4 major overseas exporters (United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina) for the first 7 months (July 1956-January 1957) of this crop year have already exceeded 330 million bushels. This compares with an annual average (12 months) for the past 5 years of 426 million bushels. Through February, U. S. exports of wheat to this area had already exceeded total exports for the entire 1955-56 year and are expected to continue at a high rate. Exports may possibly taper off near the end of the year in view of production prospects already outlined above. Canadian and Australian exports to Western Europe, July-January, are running well ahead of the first seven months of last year. Argentina is the only one of the Big Four with reduced exports to Western Europe from a year ago. This is due, however, to Argentina's small exportable surplus from the 1955 crop, and her exports should pick up substantially with the recent above-average harvest.

In view of the much improved supply position in Argentina, the outlook for an above average crop in Western Europe, and the possible return of France to the export market, it seems quite likely that Europe will not provide as large a market for wheat from the United States, Canada and Australia in 1957-58 as the case has been this year. Western Europe, in recent years, has accounted for about 55 percent of the total world trade.

Decline of 7 Percent in All Wheat Indicated for Canada; However, Durum Intentions Indicate 5 Percent Increase

The Canadian wheat acreage for 1957 will be 7 percent below last year, practically all of the decrease will be in the Prairie Provinces, if farmers carry out their March 1 planting intentions. The 1957 acreage for all wheat estimated at 19.88 million acres by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics compares with 21.34 million acres planted for the 1956 crop. A major part of the anticipated decline is in the Province of Saskatchewan, where a reduction of 8 percent from 1956 seedings is indicated. The prospective acreage to be seeded to all wheat is the smallest since 1943-44, when a special war-time acreage reduction program was in effect. With this exception, intended acreage is the smallest since 1920 when settlement of the western prairie area was nearing completion. In issuing the report, the Bureau emphasized that the intended acreages in the report were merely indicative of farmer's plans at March 1. Acreages actually seeded, therefore, might vary considerably from

the intentions, depending upon conditions before and during seeding. Additional factors which may contribute to changes in acreages, it was pointed out, include availability of good quality seed, contractual arrangements, the market outlook and the possible effect of the report itself on farmers' plans.

The decrease of almost 1.4 million acres of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces, from the 1956 level of 20.6 million, is the largest individual shift indicated in the use of Canadian crop land in 1957. The prospective decrease in bread wheat is 2.2 million acres, whereas durum acreage may increase by 0.8 million acres, from 1.7 million last year to 2.5 million in 1957.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1958-CROP WHEAT

Marketing Quota Referendum for 1958 Crop Set for June 20

The Secretary of Agriculture on April 19 proclaimed marketing quotas for the 1958 wheat crop, subject to approval by growers voting in a referendum on June 20 7/. Growers affected by the marketing quotas--those in the commercial wheat States who will have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvest as grain on a farm in 1958--are eligible to vote in the referendum. Two-thirds of the vote in the referendum must favor marketing quotas before they can be put into effect.

If quotas are approved, producers in commercial wheat States who stay within the acreage allotted for their farms will be eligible for the full level of price support. Producers in commercial States who do not comply with their allotments will not be eligible for price support and will be subject to marketing quota penalties on their excess wheat, if they have more than 15 acres for harvest.

If quotas are not approved by wheat growers in the referendum, the law provides for a wheat price-support level at 50 percent of parity for producers who stay within their acreage allotments. Farmers may exceed their allotments without being subject to quota penalties, but they will not be eligible to receive any price support.

7/ The Secretary of Agriculture is directed by lesislation to proclaim marketing quotas for the next wheat crop when the available supply is 20 percent or more above normal. The estimated supply available for the 1957-58 marketing year is actually 56 percent above the normal supply. Marketing quotas have been in effect for six years. These are, with the percentage approval of farmers voting, as follows: 1941, 81.0 percent; 1942, 82.4 percent; 1954, 87.2 percent; 1955, 73.3 percent; 1956, 77.5 percent and 1957, 87.4 percent.

In the noncommercial States 8/--States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less-farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, if approved, do not apply.

National Allotment Set at 55 Million Acres; State Allotments Announced

At the same time that the Secretary proclaimed the national marketing quota, he established the national acreage allotment for the 1958 crop at 55 million acres, the level specified by law under present conditions of excessive supply. Legislation provides for establishing a national wheat acreage allotment each year except in the event of a national emergency or a materially increased export demand for wheat. If the allotment had been determined on the basis of the law's supply formula, the 1958 acreage would have been 23 million acres. 1958 will be the fifth successive year that wheat acreage allotments have been in effect 9/.

State acreage allotments for wheat were also announced. These, together with allotments of the past 3 years, are shown in table 13. The 1958 allotments in the principal wheat producing States do not differ greatly

8/ States included in the noncommercial area are: Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

9/ Acreage allotments for wheat have been in effect 9 times since 1938, as follows:

Year	Allotment	Actual seedings	Year	Allotment	Actual seedings
	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres
1938	62.5	79.0	1950	72.8	71.3
1939	55.0	62.8	1954	62.8	62.5
1940	62.0	61.8	1955	1/55.8	2/58.2
1941	62.0	62.7	1956	55.0	2/60.7
1942	55.0	53.0	1957	55.0	3/50.0

1/ National acreage allotment of 55 million acres was proclaimed but mandatory legislation giving credit for summer fallow and granting additional acreage for durum wheat increased total effective allotment to 55.8 million acres. 2/ Beginning with 1955-crop wheat, allotments were on the basis of wheat harvested as grain, after taking into consideration natural abandonment. 3/ Winter wheat seedings plus spring wheat intended seedings adjusted for durum increase.

Acreage allotments were proclaimed for the 1943 crop (allotment, 55.0; seedings, 56.0) and 1951 crop (allotment, 72.8; seedings 78.1), but were terminated under the emergency powers of the governing law, after winter wheat was planted. Acreage allotments for the crops of 1944-49, inclusive, and for 1952 and 1953 were dispensed with also under the emergency powers.

from those established last year when the national allotment was also 55 million acres. Each wheat producer will be informed of the acreage allotment for his farm in advance of the wheat marketing quota referendum. Farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, if approved, do not apply in the noncommercial areas.

Minimum Support for 1958-Crop Wheat Announced at $1.78; 1957 was $2.00

On April 19 the Secretary also set the minimum national average support price for the 1958-crop wheat, available to eligible producers in the commercial area, at $1.78 per bushel, if quotas are approved. This price reflects 75 percent of estimated transitional parity 10/. For price-support computations, the wheat supply is estimated at 141.8 percent of the normal supply and indicates a minimum support level of 75 percent of parity.

This minimum average support will not be reduced but may be increased if a combination of the wheat parity price as of July 1, 1958 and the wheat supply relationships as of that same date indicate a higher support price.

The full support level will be available in the 36 commercial wheat States for producers who comply with their individual farm acreage allotment. Support rates for wheat produced in the 12 noncommercial wheat States are set by law at levels representing 75 percent of the rates calculated on the national average.

Marketing quota penalties equal to 45 percent of the wheat parity as of May 1, 1958 will be assessed against the normal yield of wheat grown on acres in excess of the wheat acreage allotment 11/, except that no excess

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10/ The $1.78 per bushel minimum national average support price for 1958-crop wheat is based on current parity ($2.50 per bushel as of March 15, 1957) with an allowance for an additional 5 percent yearly transitional move toward the "modernized" wheat parity price which resumes January 1, 1958. The new or modernized formula recognizes change by considering price relationships in the most recent 10-year period. Wheat started the transition in 1956 to parity levels under the modernized formula as required by law. This transition was delayed for the year 1957 by legislation but will resume in 1958. The downward adjustment in parity cannot exceed five percent in any one year. The wheat parity price as of March 15, 1957 was $2.50 per bushel. Allowing 5 percent change in each of the years 1956 and 1958 from the base parity price of $2.63 per bushel, the estimated parity for 1958 will be $2.37 per bushel. The $1.78 per bushel minimum support is 75 percent of this "transitional" parity.

11/ If the producer can prove to the County Committee that the actual yield per acre of wheat is less than the normal yield per acre, the farm marketing excess may be adjusted downward.

wheat is determined for farms on which wheat acreage is 15 acres or less. After the penalty is paid, the producer is free to dispose of his wheat in any way he chooses.

Payments of marketing penalties on excess wheat can be avoided or postponed by withholding the excess wheat from the market--either by storing it on the farm or in a warehouse, or by delivering it to the Secretary of Agriculture for relief use or deversion, under regulations established by the Secretary. After the producer has met any of these requirements on excess wheat, he will receive a marketing card as evidence that no penalties are due. Excess wheat fed on the farm is considered as having been marketed and is subject to the penalty.

NEW OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS FOR WHEAT

Important Changes in Wheat Standards

A revision of the official grain standards for wheat was announced March 8. The revision, which becomes effective June 15, will have the effect of improving the quality of wheat represented by the U. S. grades. Prior to the current revision, wheat standards had been without major change since 1934.

Important changes being made in the wheat standards are as follows: (1) A reduction in the limits of total foreign material to 0.5 percent, 1.0 percent, 2.0 percent and 3.0 percent in grades 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, compared with 1.0 percent, 2.0 percent, 3.0 percent and 5.0 percent now permitted. The factor, "matter except other grains," is eliminated. (2) A reduction in shrunked and broken kernels in No. 1 and No. 2 to 5.0 percent and in No. 3 to 8.0 percent. Present tolerances are 7.0 percent for No. 1 and No. 2 and 10 percent for No. 3. (3) A reduction in the limits of wheat of other classes in No. 2 grade to 5.0 percent. Present tolerances are 5 percent, for grade No. 1 and 10 percent for Nos. 2 and 3. (4) An increase in the minimum limits of dark, hard and vitreous kernels in the subclass Hard Winter Wheat from "more than 25 percent" to 40 percent. (5) The elimination of "Amber Mixed Durum" and "Mixed Durum" from the grade designation in the class Mixed Wheat. (6) A provision that distinctly low quality be determined on the basis of the sample as a whole, that is, before the removal of dockage.

Additional changes of minor significance are being made in order to clarify and simplify existing standards. No change is made in the method of expressing dockage, which will continue to be in terms of whole percents or in the present method of evaluating smutty wheat. The limits of moisture for the special grade "tough wheat" are unchanged for all classes.

The definition of "sample grade" remains unchanged with no reference to contamination by "animal filth." Wheat which is destinctly contaminated will continue to be interpreted as "distinctly low quality" as in the past, with emphasis on uniform interpretation and application.

New Futures Trading Contracts

Since the revision in the wheat standards was announced, both the Kansas City Board of Trade and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange have initiated trading in both "old" and "new" wheat futures contracts. The "old" means trading in wheat under the present standards, while "new" means trading under revised standards. At Kansas City transactions in "old" contracts are limited to liquidation only. However, deliveries may be made under the present standards if any open interest remains in the option. At Minneapolis, trading is authorized on the basis of both "old" and "new" standards calling for delivery in July and September 1957. Beginning June 15, 1957, trading in "old" contracts will be permitted for liquidation purposes only. Trading in December wheat futures is permitted on the basis of the revised wheat standards only. Transfer of contracts from "old" to "new" must be made on a no-fee basis. At Chicago, trading authorized is the same as at Minneapolis, except that December is also included in addition to calling for delivery in July and September.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF 1955 FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEY

Flour Consumption Decreases While Bread Consumption Increases With Higher Incomes

Based on the Survey of Household Food Consumption in the United States in a week in the spring of 1955 12/, consumption per person (21 meals) was calculated by urbanization and income groups as shown in table 4. The survey reports also include, among many other data, information for income groups below $2,000 and over $8,000. These have not been included in this analysis in order to simplify the presentation and because the number of households surveyed at the two ends of the income scale are relatively small and are less representative.

The findings indicate that the use of white flour per person decreased sharply as incomes increase. For prepared flour mixes, the low-income group has the lowest consumption. On the other hand, for baked goods generally, as well as ready-to-eat wheat breakfast cereals, use increases with incomes.

The increase in use of white bread as incomes increase is moderate, with use of whole wheat and other bread generally low in the first 2 groups and highest in the $5,000 - $5,999 group. Consumption of rolls and "other baked goods" (cookies, doughnuts, sweet buns, etc) also generally increases as incomes rise. For biscuits and muffins, use tends to increase as incomes rise, with low use in households with low incomes and high in highest groups. For cakes and pies, use also tends to increase as incomes go up.

12/ Food Consumption of Households in the United States, U.S.D.A 1955, Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 1 (1956).

Table 4.- Wheat products: Consumption per person at home in a week, by urbanization and income, United States, April-June 1955 1/

Urbanization category and 1954 household money income after income taxes	Flour other than mixes	Prepared flour mixes	Breakfast cereals		Baked goods									Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles
					Bread									
			Ready-to-eat 2/	Hot	White	Whole wheat and other	Total	Crackers 3/	Rolls 4/	Biscuits and muffins	Cakes	Pies	Other 5/	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
United States														
$2,000-$2,999:	1.11	.15	.06	.01	1.13	.17	1.30	.12	.05	.02	.09	.03	.14	.13
$3,000-$3,999:	.76	.19	.06	.02	1.30	.17	1.47	.14	.05	.03	.10	.06	.21	.13
$4,000-$4,999:	.58	.22	.07	.02	1.29	.23	1.52	.15	.07	.02	.10	.05	.23	.14
$5,000-$5,999:	.55	.21	.08	.02	1.31	.29	1.60	.16	.07	.03	.12	.06	.24	.14
$6,000-$7,999:	.42	.22	.08	.01	1.38	.27	1.65	.15	.08	.04	.14	.09	.27	.12
Farm 6/														
$2,000-$2,999:	1.79	.14	.07	.01	1.05	.10	1.15	.12	.05	.01	.09	.01	.12	.09
$3,000-$3,999:	1.55	.17	.08	.02	1.09	.10	1.19	.13	.03	.02	.06	.03	.15	.10
$4,000-$4,999:	1.40	.19	.08	.03	1.16	.14	1.30	.15	.04	.02	.06	.01	.17	.09
$5,000-$5,999:	1.11	.20	.09	.02	1.26	.17	1.43	.16	.05	.02	.06	.03	.14	.10
$6,000-$7,999:	1.22	.19	.09	.02	1.22	.16	1.38	.13	.06	.02	.04	.02	.18	.10
Nonfarm (urban and rural nonfarm)														
$2,000-$2,999:	.98	.15	.06	.01	1.14	.19	1.33	.12	.05	.02	.09	.04	.14	.14
$3,000-$3,999:	.68	.19	.06	.02	1.32	.18	1.50	.15	.06	.03	.10	.07	.22	.13
$4,000-$4,999:	.51	.22	.06	.01	1.31	.23	1.54	.15	.07	.03	.10	.06	.24	.14
$5,000-$5,999:	.51	.21	.07	.02	1.32	.30	1.62	.16	.07	.03	.13	.06	.25	.14
$6,000-$7,999:	.36	.22	.08	.01	1.40	.28	1.68	.15	.08	.05	.15	.09	.27	.13
Urban 7/														
$2,000-$2,999:	.67	.15	.05	.02	1.11	.21	1.32	.11	.06	.02	.11	.05	.16	.15
$3,000-$3,999:	.50	.17	.06	.02	1.26	.21	1.47	.14	.06	.03	.11	.08	.24	.15
$4,000-$4,999:	.39	.21	.06	.02	1.28	.26	1.54	.14	.08	.03	.10	.06	.25	.16
$5,000-$5,999:	.43	.21	.07	.02	1.28	.32	1.60	.14	.07	.03	.15	.07	.25	.15
$6,000-$7,999:	.32	.23	.08	.01	1.33	.31	1.64	.16	.08	.04	.17	.10	.28	.13
Rural nonfarm 8/														
$2,000-$2,999:	1.43	.14	.06	.02	1.18	.15	1.33	.14	.04	.02	.07	.03	.12	.12
$3,000-$3,999:	1.00	.22	.07	.02	1.42	.13	1.55	.15	.04	.03	.09	.04	.19	.10
$4,000-$4,999:	.81	.24	.07	.01	1.36	.17	1.53	.16	.05	.02	.10	.04	.21	.10
$5,000-$5,999:	.70	.22	.09	.02	1.40	.26	1.66	.21	.06	.02	.08	.05	.26	.13
$6,000-$7,999:	.50	.19	.10	.01	1.61	.19	1.80	.14	.05	.06	.08	.07	.25	.11

1/ Based on data in Food Consumption of Households in the United States, U.S.D.A. 1955, Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 1 (1956).
2/ Flaked, puffed and shredded.
3/ Sweet and not sweet.
4/ Ready-to-eat and brown-and-serve.
5/ Includes cookies, doughnuts, sweet buns, coffee cakes, etc.
6/ Farm-operating household.
7/ In communities with population of 2,500 or more and in fringe areas of large cities.
8/ Outside urban areas but not operating farms.

The survey provides details on consumption for the farm, and nonfarm households. The latter consists of urban and rural nonfarm groupings. The farm consists of farm operating households. Urban households are those located in communities with population of 2,500 or more and in fringe areas of large cities. Rural nonfarm are households outside urban areas but not operating farms.

As shown in table 1, farm use of white flour is sharply higher than nonfarm, and of ready-to-eat wheat breakfast cereals slightly higher than nonfarm, with rural nonfarm higher than urban in both cases. However, the use of prepared flour mixes is slightly higher for nonfarm than for farm households.

On the other hand, the nonfarm use of white bread is moderately above the farm rate, with rural nonfarm higher than urban. The $6,000-$7,999 income group has highest rate for the United States as a whole, reflecting heavy nonfarm use by both urban and rural nonfarm groups. For rolls and "other baked goods" (cookies, doughnuts, sweet buns, etc.) nonfarm use is slightly higher than farm, with urban above the rural nonfarm. The nonfarm use of buscuits and muffins is also higher than for farm. While nonfarm cake use tends to increase with income, the rural nonfarm rate for the sample shows some falling off in the upper income groups. In the case of pie consumption, highest farm use is in the $3,000 - $3,999 and $5,000 - $5,999 groups. With only 4 percent of the farm households reporting use of purchased pies, these data are subject to considerable sampling error.

For hot wheat breakfast cereals, the survy shows little variation in use, with farm rates slightly higher than nonfarm. Also, in the use of macaroni and related products, there is little income variability, with the tendency for highest income group to drop off. Nonfarm use is moderately above farm.

Urban White Flour Consumption Between 1948 and 1955 Down 26 Percent; White Bread Down 15 Percent

The consumption per person in urban households in a week in the spring of 1955 is compared with that in the spring of 1948 13/ in table 5. The comparison is only for urban households, because the detailed survey in 1948 was limited to that coverage, and accordingly excludes changes in the rural segment of the market and the effect of rural-urban shifts.

The table indicates that white flour consumption per person declined 26 percent between 1948 and 1955. Whole wheat and other flour went up 100 percent and prepared flour mixes were up 111 percent.

13/ The 1948 data was based on figures in Food Consumption in Urban Families in the United States, U.S.D.A., 1948. Information Bulletin No. 132 (1954).

Bread consumption also dropped. White bread declined 15 percent and whole wheat and other bread 27 percent. On the other hand, baked goods other than bread were generally higher, with the exception of cakes, which were down 7 percent. The greatest increase was in pie consumption, which was up 71 percent. Here again, with only a small sample of households reporting use of purchased pies, these data are subject to considerable sampling error.

Consumption of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, etc. was up 3 percent. It may be pointed out that while consumption of wheat products in the aggregate is down, that of macaroni and related products appears to be increasing in recent years.

Table 5.- Wheat products: Consumption per person in urban households in a week, United States, April-June 1948 and 1955 surveys 1/

Coverage and product	1948	1955	Change from 1948 to 1955 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
Product weight			
Flour			
White	0.59	0.44	-26
Whole wheat and other 3/	.003	.006	+100
Prepared flour mixes	.09	.19	+105
Baked goods			
Bread			
White 4/	1.43	1.22	-15
Whole wheat and other	.36	.27	-27
Rolls, biscuits, muffins	.08	.10	+28
Crackers	.12	.14	+17
Cakes	.14	.13	-7
Pies	.04	.08	+71
Other 5/	.22	.23	+3
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, etc. 6/	.14	.15	+3
Total of above, flour equivalent 7/	2.24	2.00	-11

1/ Based on data in Food Consumption in Urban Families in the United States, U.S.D.A., 1948, Information Bulletin No. 132 (1954); and Food Consumption of Households in the United States, U.S.D.A., 1955; Household Food Consumption Survey, Report No. 1 (1956).

2/ Computed from consumption per person carried out 3 decimal places.

3/ Includes cracked wheat, raisin and rye bread.

4/ In 1948, 1,370 pounds per person were enriched and 0.063 pounds per person unenriched. In 1955 practically all flour was enriched.

5/ Includes cookies, doughnuts, sweet buns, coffee cake, etc.

6/ Includes dry and ready-cooked products.

7/ Total used in all urban households.

The overall decrease in consumption of wheat products, except breakfast foods, in urban households per person, measured in terms of flour equivalent, amounted to 11 percent compared with a decrease of 10 percent in the total U. S. consumption of all wheat products, except breakfast foods, from 1948 to 1955. The 1948 average per capita consumption, in flour equivalent, was 126 pounds against 122 pounds in 1955 on an annual basis and 2.6 pounds and 2.3 pounds, respectively, on a weekly basis.

A direct comparison between household consumption data covering a week obtained from a one-time survey and annual per capita flour consumption data (table 6) can not be made for two reasons: (1) While the former includes purchases by households only, the latter involves the total flow into civilian distribution, including not only households, but restaurants, school lunches, manufacturing plant facilities and other private institutions and institutions of public nature. Moreover, (2) the household information might be affected by seasonality, while the overall consumption figure represents the annual total.

Rates of Flour Use in 1955 Close to 1942 and 1948 For Income Groups Above $2,000; Use of Baked Goods Definitely Lower Up to $6,000 Income Point in 1955 14/

A further analysis was made to determine changes from 1942 15/ to 1948 and 1955 in the patterns of urban wheat flour and cornmeal 16/ and of bakery products. In order to expedite such comparisons, the average dollar incomes after income taxes of each group of households reported for 1941 and 1947, the years before the spring survey, was increased by the increase in the consumer price index, thus converting these incomes into approximate 1954 dollars. The perperson quantities were plotted against average money incomes per household after taxes, using double logarithmic paper, which shows rates of change. The chart pointed up the following with regard to patterns of urban use:

(1) The relationships of per person consumption to approximate average real income developed from the 3 sets data for both groups of commodities (flour and meal, and bakery products) were remarkably similar.

(2) The level of consumption of baked goods was definitely lower up to the $6.000 income point in 1955 than in 1942 and 1948.

(3) Having included flour mixes with flour and meal, the rates of use in 1955 ran close to those of earlier years for each income group above $2,000.

14/ Contributed by Marguerite C. Burk, AMS.

15/ The 1942 data were based on figures included in Food Consumption in Urban Families in the United States, U.S.D.A., 1948, Information Bulletin No. 132 (1954)

16/ Cornmeal averaged .12 pounds per person in 1942, .14 pounds in 1948 and .11 pounds in 1955.

(4) The changes in the average rates of consumption noted above reflect some changes in the distribution of the urban population by income. We now have more people in the lower range part of the curves for flours and meal and in the higher part for baked goods.

(5) The survey data indicate a definite leveling off in consumption of baked goods for high income groups.

(6) Whereas the 1948 survey showed some leveling off of the down curve for flour and meal consumption by the highest income group, further decline is indicated by the 1955 survey data.

From these sets of survey data, it is evident that if during coming years of rising income, urban families follow the present lead of higher income households, some further decreases in per capita use of flour and meal in all forms appears likely. Moreover, the situation would be aggravated, from the wheat farmers' and millers' point of view by farm-urban population shifts and the apparent downtrend in rural consumption rates for flour and meal in various forms.

Consumption in South and North Central Regions Compared 17/

Flour use in the South was noticeably higher in each income level up to the $8,000 - $9,999 group. Prepared foods were generally more popular in the North Central Region than in the South. Half as much cake mix was used per household in the South as in the other regions, but use of cookie and pie mixtures were more similar. As might be expected from the emphasis on hot breads the consumption and brown-and-serve rolls in nonfarm households in the South was higher than in the North Central Region.

Urban households in the $4,000 - $4,999 income group of the South consumed about the same amount of flour in all forms as those in the North Central Region. But southern rural groups consumed sharply more of the flour, cereal and bakery product groups combined than did urban families of the South or similar groups in the North Central Region. Use of purchased bread and other baked goods in the South was below rates for comparable households in the North Central Region up to the $8,000 - $9,999 income level.

17/ Based on data in Food Consumption of Households in the North Central Region, U.S.D.A., 1955, Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 3 (1956) and in the South, Survey Report No. 4. The report for the Northeast has also been published and is Report No. 2, and that for the West is Survey Report No. 5.

Table 6 .- Wheat flour: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-56 1/

Year	Year beginning - January: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/		Year beginning - January: Total flour consumption 4/		Year beginning - July: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/		Year beginning - July: Total flour consumption 4/	
	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/
	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1.000 cwt.	Pounds
1935	194,028	152.5	200,816	157.9	197,054	154.3	203,998	159.7
1936	202,718	158.2	209,135	163.3	200,350	155.9	206,240	160.5
1937	198,539	154.1	204,322	158.6	198,744	153.6	204,420	158.0
1938	201,742	155.4	207,507	159.9	202,937	155.6	208,791	160.1
1939	201,672	154.1	206,978	158.1	201,576	153.3	206,334	156.9
1940	199,912	151.3	204,512	154.8	202,591	153.5	207,033	156.8
1941	200,735	152.3	204,892	155.5	195,342	147.7	199,214	150.6
1942	202,359	153.9	205,853	156.5	207,024	159.5	210,140	161.9
1943	206,916	160.5	209,695	162.7	200,532	155.7	202,974	157.6
1944	189,090	147.0	191,472	148.9	196,786	152.9	199,108	154.7
1945	205,782	159.4	207,902	161.0	201,790	150.0	203,708	151.5
1946	214,798	155.2	216,586	156.5	205,301	145.7	206,959	146.9
1947	196,857	138.0	198,549	139.2	203,829	141.4	205,555	142.6
1948	197,347	135.9	198,956	137.0	198,801	135.8	200,293	136.8
1949	198,774	134.7	200,143	135.6	202,166	135.7	203,412	136.5
1950	201,215	134.0	202,447	134.8	200,764	133.2	201,982	134.0
1951	199,620	132.1	200,796	132.9	200,113	131.4	201,246	132.1
1952	200,456	130.7	201,575	131.4	198,775	128.3	199,881	129.0
1953	198,275	127.1	199,345	127.8	198,471	125.9	199,505	126.5
1954	198,734	124.9	199,721	125.5	198,496	123.5	199,436	124.1
1955 5/	198,491	122.3	199,394	122.9	198,682	121.2	199,548	121.7
1956 5/	199,068	120.4	199,931	121.0				

1/ For method of flour consumption determination see table 7 . 2/ Using commercial production reported by Bureau of the Census. From 1940-44 estimates were developed in cooperation with the former BAE, now AMS. 3/ Computed using estimates of the population eating from civilian food supplies, based on published and unpublished records of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Includes estimates of noncommercial production reported by AMS as farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, 1935-56

Calendar year	Production (commercial and non-commercial) 1/	Imports of dutiable flour, semolina, and products	Breakfast food production in the milling industry (deduct)	Total flour supply	Exports: Flour: Commercial 2/	Exports: Flour: Department of Agriculture 3/	Exports: Other products 4/	Shipments to Territories	Military 5/	Civilian consumption: Total	Civilian consumption: Per capita
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pounds
1935	208,517	40	75	208,482	6,463	---	61	1,142	---	200,816	158
1936	217,618	93	80	217,631	7,173	---	83	1,240	---	209,135	163
1937	214,459	61	82	214,438	8,727	---	90	1,299	---	204,322	159
1938	219,174	21	83	219,112	10,219	---	100	1,286	---	207,507	160
1939	223,589	55	83	223,561	15,184	---	130	1,269	---	206,978	158
1940	217,300	68	83	217,285	11,316	---	101	1,356	---	204,512	155
1941	220,957	16	83	220,890	11,191	294	101	1,432	2,980	204,892	156
1942	224,594	89	84	224,599	6,507	2,434	138	2,042	7,625	205,853	157
1943	240,671	58	85	240,644	7,149	7,174	951	1,826	13,849	209,695	163
1944	245,757	82	85	245,754	12,718	6,557	1,017	1,279	32,711	191,472	149
1945	276,520	60	86	276,494	17,087	4,196	2,651	1,972	42,686	207,902	161
1946	280,688	15	87	280,616	34,076	18,937	1,360	1,803	7,854	216,586	156
1947	307,191	10	88	307,113	62,309	20,312	1,341	1,613	22,989	198,549	139
1948	280,742	14	88	280,668	38,245	15,164	2,549	1,592	24,162	198,956	137
1949	235,720	75	88	235,707	22,762	3,598	266	1,572	7,366	200,143	136
1950	226,131	48	88	226,091	17,601	2,009	211	1,602	2,221	202,447	135
1951	230,468	50	88	230,430	20,856	2,103	198	1,662	4,815	200,796	133
1952	229,267	43	88	229,222	20,023	874	248	1,584	4,918	201,575	131
1953	223,247	88	88	223,247	16,751	596	243	1,670	4,642	199,345	128
1954	222,392	85	88	222,389	16,424	44c	256	1,596	3,944	199,721	126
1955	226,551	91	88	226,554	20,524	1,023	317	1,631	3,665	199,394	123
1956 6/	230,342	137	88	230,391	24,031	684	343	1,573	3,829	199,931	121

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour (reported by Census) includes flour milled in bond from foreign wheat plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour for farm household use as reported by AMS. 2/ Commercial deliveries for export include milled-in-bond flour made from imported wheat. 3/ U.S.D.A. procurement for export other than supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas. 4/ Commercial deliveries for export and U.S.D.A. procurement for export of semolina, macaroni, and bakery products in terms of flour. 5/ Includes other products in terms of flour in addition to flour per se. Covers supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas as well as those for direct use of U.S. Armed Forces. 6/Preliminary.

Table 8.- Exports, shipments and military procurement of wheat and products in wheat equivalents, by agency, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-56

Period	Exports 1/											Shipments 4/			Military procurements 5/			
	Wheat			Flour 1/				Other products including Semolina			Total exports 1/							
				Commercial		USDA procurement 3/	Total											
	Commercial	USDA	Total	Regular	In bond 2/			Commercial	USDA	Total		Commercial	USDA	Total shipments	Wheat	Flour	Other products	Total military
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1935 Jan.-June	68	0	68	2,390	11	0	2,401	89	0	89	2,558	1,586	0	1,586	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	165	0	165	2,016	12	0	2,028	85	0	85	2,278	1,359	0	1,359	---	---	---	---
1936 Jan.-June	147	0	146	1,880	13	0	1,893	123	0	123	2,162	1,688	0	1,688	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	1,733	0	1,733	2,717	32	0	2,749	114	0	114	4,596	1,459	0	1,459	---	---	---	---
1937 Jan.-July	1,435	0	1,435	3,382	40	0	3,422	131	0	131	4,988	1,613	0	1,613	---	---	---	---
June-Dec.	33,413	0	33,413	7,288	1,467	0	8,755	116	0	116	42,284	1,655	0	1,655	---	---	---	---
1938 Jan.-June	50,327	0	50,327	9,032	2,117	0	11,149	129	0	129	61,605	1,751	0	1,751	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	36,576	0	36,576	8,370	1,106	0	9,476	148	0	148	46,200	1,577	0	1,577	---	---	---	---
1939 Jan.-June	48,013	0	48,013	13,687	29	0	13,716	153	0	153	61,882	1,486	0	1,486	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	15,201	0	15,201	13,069	9	0	13,078	198	0	198	28,477	1,845	0	1,845	---	---	---	---
1940 Jan.-June	8,435	0	8,435	8,163	16	0	8,179	167	0	167	16,781	1,813	0	1,813	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	5,945	0	5,945	10,799	9	0	10,808	114	0	114	16,867	1,744	0	1,744	---	---	---	---
1941 Jan.-June	4,865	0	4,865	12,013	9	0	12,022	112	0	112	16,999	1,941	0	1,941	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	8,244	0	8,244	6,575	10	705	7,290	107	39	146	15,680	1,842	0	1,842	---	6,091	1,049	7,140
1942 Jan.-June	3,374	1,014	4,388	3,508	11	4,096	7,615	41	50	91	12,094	1,634	923	2,557	---	7,343	1,650	8,993
July-Dec.	1,890	337	2,227	5,107	6	1,740	6,853	71	165	236	9,316	1,069	1,439	2,508	---	7,343	1,929	9,272
1943 Jan.-June	3,734	592	4,326	4,360	10	11,705	16,075	135	1,108	1,243	21,644	204	2,803	3,007	---	11,649	4,324	15,973
July-Dec.	7,123	391	7,514	4,488	12	5,498	9,998	49	963	1,012	18,524	159	1,328	1,487	---	11,649	5,701	17,350
1944 Jan.-June	3,750	678	4,428	9,245	377	9,088	18,710	106	966	1,072	24,210	180	1,444	1,624	6,151	28,258	11,003	45,412
July-Dec.	5,408	193	5,601	9,402	234	6,364	16,000	339	978	1,317	22,918	181	1,409	1,590	2,807	27,457	11,615	41,879
1945 Jan.-June	4,106	9,303	13,409	11,735	179	0	11,914	176	689	865	26,188	245	2,417	2,662	45,400	50,058	12,810	108,268
July-Dec.	14,767	100,460	115,227	17,478	174	9,777	27,429	289	5,028	5,317	147,973	2,014	0	2,014	23,700	33,505	4,627	61,832
1946 Jan.-June	20,705	90,204	110,909	31,725	74	27,936	59,735	900	508	1,408	172,052	2,243	0	2,243	23,179	4,992	880	29,051
July-Dec.	5,265	70,961	76,226	34,418	900	14,599	49,917	1,411	319	1,730	127,873	2,220	0	2,220	26,076	11,350	523	37,949
1947 Jan.-June	7,998	69,771	77,769	87,934	168	32,533	120,635	1,707	61	1,768	200,172	1,960	0	1,960	20,095	33,885	530	54,510
July-Dec.	7,668	112,194	119,862	51,569	0	13,916	65,485	876	488	1,364	186,711	2,067	0	2,067	48,570	18,001	449	67,020
1948 Jan.-June	6,306	81,193	87,499	32,596	0	28,115	60,711	4,373	927	5,300	153,510	1,897	0	1,897	52,749	28,304	540	81,593
July-Dec.	15,471	91,487	106,958	52,880	0	6,050	58,930	669	0	669	166,557	1,831	0	1,831	82,037	25,331	220	107,588
1949 Jan.-June	12,278	113,431	125,709	30,664	82	4,528	35,274	287	0	287	161,270	1,884	0	1,884	60,716	12,952	262	73,930
July-Dec.	7,495	41,912	49,407	15,424	111	3,973	19,508	333	0	333	69,248	1,938	0	1,938	98,593	3,867	83	102,543
1950 Jan.-June	53,374	37,595	90,969	14,924	14	3,835	18,773	223	0	223	109,965	2,063	0	2,063	19,751	1,178	54	20,983
July-Dec.	49,378	33,348	82,726	15,449	10	845	16,304	269	0	269	99,299	1,827	0	1,827	12,605	3,685	276	16,566
1951 Jan.-June	122,719	85,028	207,747	22,594	458	4,177	27,229	238	0	238	235,214	2,045	0	2,045	18,757	3,964	1,980	24,701
July-Dec.	130,410	61,689	192,099	21,484	79	722	22,285	224	0	224	214,608	1,998	0	1,998	4,046	3,629	1,696	9,371
1952 Jan.-June	197,108	37,923	235,031	18,800	272	1,325	20,397	311	0	311	255,739	1,994	0	1,994	1,208	4,376	1,759	7,343
July-Dec.	129,030	3,528	132,558	20,602	298	711	21,611	267	0	267	154,436	1,818	0	1,818	686	3,551	2,070	6,307
1953 Jan.-June	132,183	9,338	141,521	18,391	292	705	19,388	307	0	307	161,216	2,027	0	2,027	2,016	3,442	1,854	7,313
July-Dec.	59,344	32,356	91,700	15,230	175	684	16,089	258	0	258	108,047	2,029	0	2,029	336	4,201	1,617	6,154
1954 Jan.-June	85,154	5,157	90,311	16,146	3	925	17,074	272	0	272	107,657	1,924	0	1,924	953	3,506	1,421	5,880
July-Dec.	93,373	8,259	101,632	20,203	8	120	20,331	323	0	323	122,286	1,939	0	1,939	963	2,938	1,357	5,258
1955 Jan.-June	112,996	11,714	124,710	25,010	2	996	26,008	415	0	415	151,133	2,051	0	2,051	---	3,185	1,439	4,624
July-Dec.	94,563	3,080	97,643	22,632	1	1,387	24,020	324	0	324	121,987	1,903	0	1,903	---	2,531	1,395	3,926
1956 Jan.-June	185,513	6/11,809	197,322	26,225	0	0	26,225	384	0	384	6/223,931	2,015	0	2,015	---	2,938	1,349	4,287
July-Dec.	204,469	6/11,272	215,741	29,707	0	6/1,594	31,301	414	0	414	6/247,456	1,800	0	1,800	---	3,220	1,437	4,657

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding, and exports of flour from foreign wheat milled in bond.
2/ U. S. wheat and flour used with foreign wheat in milling in bond for export.
3/ USDA flour procurement rather than deliveries for export.
4/ Shipments, partly estimated, are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island.
5/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement and not at time of shipment overseas.
6/ Includes relief exports for charity by individuals and private agencies of wheat and flour in wheat equivalent, in thousands of bushels, as follows: Jan.-June 1956, wheat, 2,788; July-Dec. 1956, wheat, 1,038 and flour, 1,182.

Table 9 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, marketing years and July-December and January-June periods, United States, 1954-56 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1954	933,506	983,900	4,197	1,921,603	473,026	64,899	230	59,979	598,134	9,882	273,419	3,990	885,425
1955	1,036,178	934,731	9,933	1,980,842	468,932	66,295	678	53,506	589,411	8,213	8/345,918	3,918	947,460
1956 7/	1,033,382	997,207	(5,000)	(2,035,000)									

Period	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1954													
July-Dec.	933,506	983,900	885	1,918,291	244,232	47,865	64	15,442	307,603	5,258	122,286	1,939	437,086
Jan.-June	1,481,205	---	3,312	1,484,517	228,794	17,034	166	44,537	290,531	4,624	151,133	2,051	448,339
1955													
July-Dec.	1,036,178	934,731	3,174	1,974,083	242,573	48,482	202	9/-11,940	279,317	3,926	121,987	1,903	407,133
Jan.-June	1,566,950	---	6,759	1,573,709	226,359	17,813	476	65,446	310,094	4,287	8/223,931	2,015	540,327
1956 7/													
July-Dec.	1,033,382	997,207	3,043	2,033,632	242,540	41,500	291	7,909	292,240	4,657	10/247,456	1,800	546,153
Jan.-June	1,487,479	---											

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at times of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour and other wheat products, include United States Department of Agriculture flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island; partly estimated. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ Includes exports of 2,788,000 bushels for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 9/ For the period July-December 1955, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 12 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies. 10/ Includes exports of 2,220,000 bushels for relief or charity.

Data for earlier years are shown in the Wheat Situation, February 28, 1957; for marketing years, 1935-53, on page 20 and for six-month periods on page 21.

Table 10.- Durum Wheat, Class II: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1948-52, annual 1953-55, with projections 1/

Item	Year beginning July					
	1948-52 average	1953	1954	1955	Projected 1956	Projected 1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Supply						
Stocks, July 1 2/	17,130	6,637	4,755	2,040	8,500	15,000
Production 3/	34,119	13,544	4,988	19,591	39,875	4/34,300
Imports 5/	184	72	142	175	175	175
Total	51,433	20,253	9,885	21,806	48,550	49,475
Distribution						
Domestic disappearance						
Food 6/	23,880	12,750	5,825	9,000	19,000	
Feed 7/	1,450	451	45	300	400	
Seed	3,587	2,122	1,860	3,550	3,050	
Total	28,917	15,323	7,730	12,850	22,450	
Exports						
Grain	5,489	41	---	239	10,700	
Flour and semolina	122	51	77	141	200	
Macaroni, Etc.	343	83	38	76	200	
Total	5,954	175	115	456	11,100	
Total disappearance	34,871	15,498	7,845	13,306	33,550	
Stocks, June 30 2/	16,562	4,755	2,040	8,500	15,000	

1/ Excludes Red Durum, Class III.
2/ Carryover of old-crop wheat; grain only.
3/ Estimated production in 2 counties in California, based on reports by A.S.C. County Committees, included for 1956 and 1957.
4/ A yield of 15.6 (the same as in 1956) and an acreage of 2.2 million acres assumed for 1957.
5/ Grain plus products.
6/ Total grind less exports of semolina and macaroni products, plus estimated use for breakfast cereals.
7/ Residual. Includes statistical errors in items of supply and distribution.

Note: This table replaces the one in the Wheat Situation for February 28, 1957, on page 22.

Table 11.- All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1919-57

Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	51,391	14.6	748,460
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	45,505	13.5	613,227
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	45,479	13.3	602,793
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	47,415	12.1	571,459
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	45,488	12.2	555,299
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	38,638	14.8	573,563
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	40,922	9.8	400,619
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	40,604	15.6	631,607
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	44,134	12.4	548,188
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	48,431	12.0	579,066
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	44,145	13.3	587,057
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	45,248	14.0	633,809
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	45,915	18.0	825,315
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	43,628	11.3	491,511
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	44,802	8.4	378,283
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	44,836	9.8	438,683
1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	47,436	9.9	469,412
1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	49,986	10.5	523,603
1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	57,845	11.9	688,574
1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	56,464	12.1	685,178
1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	46,154	12.3	565,672
1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	43,536	13.6	592,809
1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	46,045	14.6	673,727
1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	38,855	18.1	702,159
1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	38,515	14.0	537,476
1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	16.1	751,901
1945	69,192	16.0	1,107,623	50,463	16.2	816,989
1946	71,578	16.1	1,152,118	52,227	16.7	869,592
1947	78,314	17.4	1,358,911	58,248	18.2	1,058,976
1948	78,345	16.5	1,294,911	58,332	17.0	990,141
1949	83,905	13.1	1,098,415	61,177	14.0	858,127
1950	71,287	14.3	1,019,344	52,399	14.1	740,637
1951	78,524	12.6	988,161	56,145	11.6	650,822
1952	78,645	16.6	1,306,440	56,997	18.7	1,065,220
1953	78,931	14.9	1,173,071	57,087	15.5	885,032
1954	62,539	15.7	983,900	46,617	17.2	801,369
1955	58,241	16.0	934,731	44,290	15.9	704,793
1956 1/	60,747	16.4	997,207	44,503	16.5	734,995
1957 2/	(50,000)	(17.2)	(860,000)	36,778	18.2	669,080

1/ Preliminary.
2/ April 1 estimate.

Table 12.- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regions, United States, 1919-57

Year	Region			
	Hard red winter wheat 1/	Spring wheat 2/	Soft red winter wheat 3/	Pacific Northwest 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1929-33	27,636	20,416	10,568	5,202
1919	24,727	21,706	20,660	4,774
1920	22,066	19,905	17,106	4,817
1921	23,830	20,526	15,481	4,288
1922	25,478	18,065	15,404	4,268
1923	23,910	17,533	15,439	3,974
1924	20,177	16,006	12,414	3,958
1925	22,893	18,295	11,945	5,436
1926	23,935	18,056	11,264	4,256
1927	26,537	19,487	11,681	4,612
1928	27,204	21,130	14,498	4,699
1929	27,234	20,687	10,623	5,186
1930	28,327	19,959	10,609	5,361
1931	28,434	19,116	10,787	4,662
1932	27,109	20,783	10,065	4,853
1933	27,078	21,535	10,755	5,946
1934	26,615	17,718	11,745	4,293
1935	28,145	20,605	12,608	4,365
1936	29,931	21,806	13,042	5,117
1937	34,933	20,086	15,733	5,349
1938	35,356	20,904	13,620	4,805
1939	28,028	15,929	11,392	3,941
1940	26,112	17,248	10,658	4,171
1941	27,508	16,762	10,736	4,129
1942	23,280	14,737	8,339	3,502
1943	23,525	17,083	8,238	4,205
1944	28,961	19,193	9,978	4,602
1945	31,952	18,616	10,294	4,793
1946	33,837	20,037	9,034	5,143
1947	37,553	20,648	10,289	5,373
1948	36,509	20,244	11,156	5,582
1949	39,385	22,693	11,165	5,950
1950	32,890	18,967	9,964	5,168
1951	35,713	22,148	10,097	5,998
1952	35,504	22,155	10,178	6,081
1953	35,147	21,569	11,135	6,224
1954	28,826	16,702	8,813	4,546
1955	26,780	15,311	8,455	4,219
1956 5/	26,719	16,807	8,716	4,812
1957 6/	19,494	13,968	8,599	4,026

1/ Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado.
2/ North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota and Minnesota.
3/ Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia and West Virginia.
4/ Washington, Oregon and Idaho.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ December 1956 winter estimate and March 1957 spring prospective plantings.

Table 13.- Wheat: Acreage allotments, States, 1955-58

State	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	13,208	1/14,505	1/22,107	1/23,240
Arizona	18,612	1/17,533	1/19,806	1/21,401
Arkansas	50,528	52,756	53,479	49,334
California	477,950	455,719	436,142	445,004
Colorado	2,677,216	2,702,258	2,766,025	2,704,917
Connecticut	1/ 743	1/ 626	1/ 601	1/ 587
Delaware	42,895	36,370	33,601	35,439
Florida	547	1/1,329	1/1,802	1/3,383
Georgia	105,610	105,881	103,143	107,591
Idaho	1,159,664	1,159,816	1,156,480	1,152,744
Illinois	1,375,942	1,384,461	1,414,575	1,386,663
Indiana	1,154,049	1,166,484	1,144,137	1,137,045
Iowa	138,057	139,443	115,485	138,175
Kansas	10,496,070	10,587,206	10,615,188	10,638,208
Kentucky	206,057	219,495	213,891	208,652
Louisiana	2,478	1/3,184	1/3,671	1/6,302
Maine	1,533	1/1,347	1/1,528	1/1,519
Maryland	203,953	187,546	178,898	185,390
Massachusetts	747	1/687	1/683	1/702
Michigan	1,004,750	969,478	957,020	965,008
Minnesota	794,059	726,503	699,354	729,866
Mississippi	19,484	1/21,143	1/20,049	1/16,256
Missouri	1,141,147	1,164,200	1,253,735	1,273,623
Montana	4,029,466	4,002,138	4,042,623	4,058,327
Nebraska	3,207,330	3,200,332	3,234,827	3,228,377
Nevada	13,481	1/11,616	1/12,029	1/12,317
New Hampshire	89	1/ 71	1/ 67	1/ 68
New Jersey	57,252	55,147	53,859	53,345
New Mexico	447,354	465,924	470,705	474,243
New York	322,191	312,175	317,602	315,570
North Carolina	286,493	283,427	284,254	282,796
North Dakota	7,349,025	7,321,263	7,327,856	7,309,992
Ohio	1,599,297	1,594,233	1,558,108	1,553,180
Oklahoma	4,791,926	4,861,996	4,878,623	4,859,635
Oregon	807,897	819,522	819,060	816,443
Pennsylvania	639,642	620,185	600,754	587,517
Rhode Island	648	1/ 603	1/ 562	1/ 539
South Carolina	136,763	133,704	136,151	132,719
South Dakota	2,776,584	2,749,275	2,746,578	2,736,196
Tennessee	201,261	199,430	198,701	195,644
Texas	4,207,578	4,227,785	4,149,071	4,164,302
Utah	317,363	314,994	314,303	316,068
Vermont	342	1/ 432	1/ 480	1/ 499
Virginia	277,953	261,043	252,514	259,436
Washington	2,030,298	2,009,033	1,994,450	2,014,392
West Virginia	42,936	42,956	40,030	40,393
Wisconsin	55,213	45,147	40,215	48,875
Wyoming	291,219	303,725	298,678	291,578
Reserve	25,100	45,874	2/16,500	2/16,500
Total	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000

1/ Designated as "noncommercial wheat areas" for 1956, 1957 and 1958, those States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less. Farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, if approved for 1958, do not apply in these noncommercial areas.

2/ Any additional allotment to be apportioned to specific counties out of the national reserve is not included in the State allotment.

Commodity Stabilization Service, U.S.D.A.

Table 14.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets and dates, 1956-57

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White Portland 1/	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
January	2.41	2.44	2.24	2.36	2.45	2.44	2.76	2.64	2.16	2.44	2.19	2.51
February	2.39	2.42	2.22	2.34	2.43	2.40	2.66	2.66	2.22	2/2.34	2.19	2.59
March	2.42	2.41	2.28	2.34	2.48	2.39	2.66	2.62	2.21	2.30	2.23	2.61
Week ended												
February 22	2.39	2.40	2.22	2.34	2.45	2.37	2.64	2.65	---	---	2.20	2.60
March 1	2.38	2.42	2.23	2.35	2.45	2.39	2.66	2.65	2.20	2.37	2.21	2.61
8	2.39	2.41	2.25	2.35	2.46	2.38	2.66	2.63	---	---	2.22	2.62
15	2.42	2.40	2.27	2.34	2.48	2.40	2.69	2.62	---	2.30	2.23	2.61
22	2.44	2.40	2.32	2.32	2.49	2.41	2.65	2.62	---	2/2.27	2.23	2.61
29	2.45	2.42	2.34	2.32	2.48	2.38	2.67	2.61	2/2.32	2/2.26	2.23	2.62
April 5	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.30	2.50	2.40	2.66	2.60	2.32	---	2.22	2.64
12	2.47	2.42	2.37	2.28	2.50	2.41	2.66	2.60	2/2.38	3/2.19	2.23	2.63

1/ Average daily cash quotations.
2/ 1 car.
3/ 2 cars.

Table 15.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of May futures, specified markets and dates, 1956-57

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
January	2.07	2.37	2.07	2.30	2.27	2.33
February	2.13	2.31	2.09	2.27	2.30	2.31
March	2.21	2.27	2.16	2.27	2.31	2.30
Week ended						
February 22	2.17	2.30	2.11	2.27	2.32	2.31
March 1	2.16	2.32	2.11	2.28	2.31	2.32
8	2.16	2.32	2.13	2.28	2.30	2.31
15	2.19	2.30	2.16	2.28	2.30	2.30
22	2.24	2.23	2.18	2.26	2.32	2.28
29	2.27	2.23	2.21	2.25	2.32	2.28
April 5	2.33	2.24	2.26	2.24	2.35	2.29
12	2.35	2.25	2.26	2.24	2.34	2.29

Table 16.- Wheat: 1956 crop put under price support, loans redeemed through March 15, 1957 and net under price support

State	Put under price support				Loans redeemed through March 15	Net under price support 1/
	Loans		Purchase agreements	Total		
	Warehouse-stored	Farm-stored				
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Alabama	4	3	---	7	7	---
Arizona	54	64	---	118	117	1
Arkansas	484	61	5	550	434	116
California	643	927	22	1,592	1,422	170
Colorado	1,666	1,054	193	2,913	605	2,308
Delaware	21	1	---	22	13	9
Georgia	418	161	2	581	178	403
Idaho	6,524	3,418	41	9,983	7,979	2,004
Illinois	5,241	1,856	79	7,176	4,560	2,616
Indiana	582	675	20	1,277	611	666
Iowa	615	52	19	686	18	668
Kansas	62,536	6,532	2,245	71,313	2,818	68,495
Kentucky	794	229	---	1,023	352	671
Maryland	251	5	---	256	208	48
Michigan	558	618	73	1,249	592	657
Minnesota	887	2,422	684	3,993	604	3,389
Missouri	8,308	1,559	43	9,910	1,955	7,955
Montana	2,112	11,535	3,880	17,527	6,883	10,644
Nebraska	8,000	3,272	506	11,778	2,276	9,502
Nevada	---	5	---	5	4	1
New Jersey	---	77	---	77	47	30
New Mexico	391	56	---	447	289	158
New York	169	433	27	629	175	454
North Carolina	127	259	4	390	242	148
North Dakota	7,977	21,174	9,191	38,342	3,728	34,614
Ohio	2,055	450	49	2,554	1,098	1,456
Oklahoma	23,477	884	96	24,457	14,227	10,230
Oregon	5,961	2,019	35	8,015	7,325	690
Pennsylvania	291	50	7	348	232	116
South Carolina	139	72	1	212	79	133
South Dakota	1,282	2,401	728	4,411	387	4,024
Tennessee	395	67	2	464	152	312
Texas	7,351	209	24	7,584	2,858	4,726
Utah	166	583	1	750	508	242
Virginia	791	29	2	822	710	112
Washington	16,145	3,107	81	19,333	18,321	1,012
West Virginia	---	1	---	1	1	---
Wisconsin	---	7	2/	7	---	7
Wyoming	77	369	70	516	56	460
Total	166,492	66,696	18,130	251,318	82,071	169,247

1/ In addition, there were also 13.1 million bushels from previous crops under reseal.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

Table 17.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, April 1, 1957 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals 2/	Other elevators and warehouses	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	---	283	---	---	283
Massachusetts	---	470	---	---	470
New York	---	5,697	1,749	15,312	22,758
New Jersey	---	18	27	---	45
Pennsylvania	---	331	28	---	359
Ohio	3/	65	---	---	65
Indiana	---	293	33	---	326
Illinois	---	136	2,370	---	2,506
Michigan	---	---	23	---	23
Wisconsin	---	15,613	915	---	16,528
Minnesota	784	47,593	2,206	---	50,583
Iowa	---	942	206	---	1,148
Missouri	---	11,620	6,813	---	18,433
North Dakota	4,520	---	7,999	---	12,519
South Dakota	6,865	---	6,891	---	13,756
Nebraska	4,034	25,132	47,771	---	76,937
Kansas	17,002	82,143	138,429	---	237,574
Maryland	---	1,789	---	---	1,789
Virginia	---	225	7	21,952	22,184
North Carolina	---	---	37	---	37
South Carolina	---	---	92	---	92
Georgia	---	---	350	---	350
Kentucky	---	98	350	---	448
Tennessee	---	10	451	---	461
Alabama	---	---	4	---	4
Arkansas	---	---	447	---	447
Louisiana	---	---	3,206	---	3,206
Oklahoma	---	30,847	42,328	---	73,175
Texas	---	14,698	53,431	---	68,129
Montana	2,435	---	5,533	---	7,968
Idaho	---	---	1,913	---	1,913
Wyoming	---	---	752	---	752
Colorado	2,298	742	17,192	---	20,232
New Mexico	---	---	3,105	---	3,105
Arizona	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	787	192	---	979
Nevada	---	---	57	---	57
Washington	---	14,940	10,668	8,832	34,440
Oregon	---	11,567	5,502	18,346	35,415
California	---	289	432	---	721
Areas in transit 4/					
Minneapolis	---	---	---	---	582
Chicago	---	---	---	---	4,036
Dallas	---	---	---	---	7,359
Portland	---	---	---	---	2,673
Kansas City	---	---	---	---	12,489
U. S. total	37,938	266,328	361,509	64,442	757,356

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered.
2/ The CCC stocks at terminals were collected for the same elevators and markets as used in compiling the weekly commercial stocks reports.
3/ Less than 500 bushels.
4/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 18.- CCC-owned, by classes and commodity office areas, April 1, 1957 1/

Class	Kansas City	Dallas	Chicago	Minneapolis	Portland	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard winter	366,421	155,096	4,718	8,596	11,649	8,830	555,310
Hard spring	121	---	8,560	93,996	693	30,368	133,738
Soft winter	276	950	565	---	91	---	1,882
White	132	---	35	1	36,390	25,244	61,802
Mixed	46	358	1,051	---	198	---	1,653
Durum	---	4	---	974	1	---	979
Red Durum	---	---	---	2	---	---	2
Balancing item 2/							+1,990
Total	366,996	156,408	14,929	103,569	49,022	64,442	757,356

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered.
2/ To bring amount reported by classes in line with amount reported in inventory.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 19.- Wheat: CCC-owned stored in Maritime Fleet, by classes, April 15, 1957

Class	Hudson River	James River, Virginia	Olympia, Washington	Astoria, Oregon	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard red spring	15,090	15,088	---	---	30,178
Hard red winter	5,674	6,896	1,934	---	14,504
White	---	---	6,898	18,112	25,010
Total	20,764	21,984	8,832	18,112	69,692

Table 20.- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, 1945-57 1/

Year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total (4)
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1945	828	592	330	112	1,862
1946	682	345	225	145	1,397
1947	642	340	240	130	1,352
1948	801	300	270	220	1,591
1949	865	335	245	205	1,650
1950	900	325	230	225	1,680
1951	1,002	440	215	215	1,872
1952	854	555	85	175	1,669
1953	1,109	685	275	205	2,274
1954	1,334	810	280	225	2,649
1955	1,481	740	335	245	2,801
1956	1,567	840	255	280	2,942
1957 2/	1,487	895	285	200	2,867

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent January 1 stocks; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the new crop as well as stocks of old crop wheat on January 1.
2/ Preliminary estimates.

Data from Office of Foreign Agricultural Service. Estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States agricultural attaches abroad or other information.

Table 21.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries Friday nearest mid month, January-April 1957; weekly, February-April 1957

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring		Hard Winter,	Soft	
	No. 1 Dark Northern 13 percent protein, at Duluth 1/ (United States)	No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ 3/ (Canada)	No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Australia 3/ 4/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month					
January 18	2.38	1.73	2.57	2.53	5/1.48
February 15	2.35	1.73	2.54	2.60	---
March 15	2.32	1.73	2.48	2.61	6/1.46
April 12	2.34	1.72	2.43	2.63	---
Weekly					
February 22	2.34	1.73	2.52	2.60	---
March 1	2.36	1.73	2.52	2.61	---
8	2.34	1.73	2.49	2.62	---
21	2.32	1.73	2.47	2.61	---
29	2.32	1.73	2.46	2.62	---
April 5	2.34	1.72	2.41	2.64	---

1/ Spot or to arrive.
2/ Fort William quotation is in store.
3/ Sales to noncontract countries. Converted to United States currency.
4/ F.o.b. ship.
5/ Export price for F.A.Q. bulk wheat remaining the same from December 6 to February 1.
6/ Reported April 8 as the present export price of F.A.Q. bulk wheat.

Table 22.- Wheat: Acreage, yield per acres and production in specified countries, year of harvest averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-56 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	25,595	24,558	24,267	21,506	21,340	12.2	14.8	12.7	23.0	25.2	312,399	362,774	308,909	494,142	537,774
Mexico	1,244	1,244	1,890	1,977	1,977	11.5	12.5	16.3	16.4	20.4	14,284	15,522	30,840	32,330	40,420
United States	57,293	71,024	54,356	47,285	49,817	13.2	16.9	18.1	19.8	20.0	758,629	1,202,396	983,900	934,731	997,297
Estimated total 5/	84,170	96,890	80,600	70,850	73,220	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,581,000	1,325,000	1,462,000	1,576,000
EUROPE															
Austria	630	528	588	604	620	25.3	20.5	28.2	33.4	33.8	15,942	10,800	16,600	20,180	20,960
Belgium	394	371	455	472	464	40.3	39.7	46.5	55.6	47.2	15,887	14,733	21,140	26,250	21,920
Denmark	319	175	211	164	164	45.4	49.7	50.9	56.9	59.1	14,470	8,704	10,730	9,330	9,700
Finland	230	420	400	340	355	26.5	21.3	25.0	22.6	22.5	6,100	8,966	10,000	7,700	8,000
France	12,560	10,354	11,100	11,253	-	22.8	23.0	35.0	33.8	-	286,505	238,200	388,220	380,850	240,000
Western Germany	2,785	2,283	2,735	2,875	2,830	33.2	29.5	38.9	43.0	45.1	92,400	67,420	106,260	123,570	127,500
Greece	2,172	1,917	2,611	2,599	2,653	14.0	12.9	17.2	18.9	17.4	30,425	24,750	44,800	49,000	46,100
Ireland	225	561	486	360	350	34.2	31.6	37.6	41.4	43.7	7,689	17,746	18,250	14,900	15,310
Italy	12,577	11,742	12,100	12,300	12,300	22.1	19.3	22.1	28.4	25.9	278,366	227,200	267,600	349,260	318,930
Luxembourg	47	32	48	44	38	25.9	25.0	31.2	31.4	34.5	1,215	800	1,500	1,380	1,310
Netherlands	333	262	272	220	212	45.7	42.4	53.6	59.0	53.5	15,217	11,109	14,570	12,970	11,340
Norway	80	91	50	45	51	29.9	29.3	30.2	26.0	38.2	2,391	2,670	1,510	1,170	1,950
Portugal	1,720	1,665	1,924	1,991	1,942	10.7	8.5	14.9	9.4	10.7	18,400	14,190	28,710	18,650	20,860
Spain	6/ 11,253	9,640	10,670	10,536	10,625 6/	14.0	12.1	16.9	14.2	14.6	6/157,986	116,700	180,000	150,000	155,000
Sweden	740	749	1,068	875	982	35.6	31.0	35.1	30.1	35.4	26,351	23,222	37,490	26,350	34,720
Switzerland	183	223	223	236	190	33.1	35.0	49.5	46.0	32.5	6,050	7,800	11,030	10,850	6,170
United Kingdom	1,843	2,148	2,457	1,948	2,282	33.8	36.1	42.3	49.8	46.3	62,361	77,505	103,890	97,030	105,610
Yugoslavia	5,400	-	-	4,700	4,000	18.1	-	-	19.0	16.2	97,700	-	-	89,500	65,000
Estimated total 5/	53,500	47,590	52,010	51,570	47,070	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,000	947,000	1,327,000	1,389,000	1,211,000
Other Europe, estimated total 7/	21,350	18,530	20,600	21,170	20,930	-	-	-	-	-	464,000	318,000	378,000	425,000	382,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	74,850	66,120	72,610	72,740	68,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	1,265,000	1,705,000	1,814,000	1,593,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	82,200	-	-	-	11.9	10.8	-	-	-	1,240,000	885,000	-	-	-

ASIA																	
Iran	8/ 4,191	-	-	-	-	8/ 17.2	-	-	-	-	-	8/ 72,128	70,791	78,000	85,000	82,670
Iraq	8/ 1,724	1,593	-	-	-	8/ 10.5	9.1	-	-	-	-	18,114	14,424	27,550	17,390	25,000
Lebanon	9/	166	165	165	165	9/	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.2	9/		2,133	2,060	2,020	2,020
Syria	9/ 1,363	1,998	2,720	2,718	2,718	9/ 14.3	9.6	10.8	8.1	11.8	9/	19,485	19,091	29,390	22,050	32,150
Turkey	8,973	9,436	15,830	17,790	18,690	15.1	13.3	11.4	14.7	10.8		135,690	125,089	180,040	260,880	202,100
China	8/ 49,200	55,200	-	-	-	8/ 15.5	15.9	-	-	-	-	8/765,000	875,000	-	-	-
Manchuria	2,900	-	-	-	-	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	36,035	-	-	-	-
India 10/	8/ 25,460	23,312	26,394	27,517	29,225	8/ 10.3	9.1	11.2	11.9	10.7		8/262,100	212,336	294,560	327,710	311,660
Pakistan 10/	8/ 9,305	10,337	10,524	10,650	11,289	8/ 12.6	12.5	12.8	11.1	11.5		8/117,000	129,017	134,360	118,420	129,550
Japan	1,735	1,655	1,660	1,639	1,625	28.8	20.7	33.6	32.9	31.1		49,954	34,325	55,700	53,940	50,520
Korea	832	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	10,240	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	114,400	118,610	135,800	138,300	142,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,575,000	1,593,000	1,850,000	1,835,000	1,845,000
AFRICA																	
Algeria	4,185	3,566	4,780	4,940	4,800	8.4	8.4	10.6	9.3	10.6		35,201	29,900	50,810	46,080	51,070
Egypt	1,464	1,618	1,864	1,593	1,630	31.3	26.3	34.1	33.5	34.9		45,849	42,633	63,500	53,330	56,860
French Morocco	3,254	2,621	3,999	4,112	3,661	7.1	8.3	11.6	8.5	10.7		23,128	21,792	46,410	35,070	39,150
Tunisia	1,950	1,907	3,356	1,955	2,345	7.7	6.5	6.8	7.4	7.2		14,962	12,320	22,940	14,520	16,900
Union of South Africa 11/	1,926	2,416	2,857	2,890	-	8.3	6.2	7.7	10.1	-		16,025	15,067	22,060	29,210	30,310
Estimated total 5/	13,880	13,780	18,580	17,260	17,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,000	134,000	221,000	193,000	210,000
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Argentina	15,834	11,432	13,500	10,037	-	14.0	16.9	20.9	19.2	-		221,769	193,740	282,560	192,900	262,000
Brazil	414	876	-	-	-	12.0	12.9	-	-	-		4,978	11,283	20,000	27,000	-
Chile	1,963	1,980	1,990	1,925	1,894	16.1	18.0	19.9	20.0	17.5		31,562	35,628	39,600	38,500	33,100
Peru	285	280	410	420	408	11.5	13.6	14.6	14.6	11.7		3,274	3,798	5,970	6,140	4,780
Uruguay	1,210	1,060	1,910	1,982	1,730	11.0	12.4	16.4	15.4	12.7		13,256	13,124	31,360	30,560	22,000
Estimated total 5/	20,490	16,260	19,780	16,810	18,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	281,000	263,000	387,000	302,000	360,000
OCEANIA																	
Australia	13,128	12,662	10,670	10,170	7,790	12.9	14.0	15.8	19.2	16.7		169,744	177,742	168,610	195,600	130,000
New Zealand	221	140	104	73	70	32.3	37.4	39.5	39.7	40.0		7,129	5,241	4,110	2,900	2,800
Total	13,349	12,802	10,774	10,243	7,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	182,983	172,720	198,500	132,800
Estimated world total 5/	425,140	406,660	460,140	476,200	481,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,102,000	5,910,000	7,000,000	7,405,000	7,595,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hamisphsrs. Harvests of Northern Hamisphare countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphsre which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvestad in tha Northern Hemisphera in 1956 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests whioh began late in 1956 and ended sarly in 1957. 2/ Figures rafer to harvestsd arsas as far as possibls. 3/ Yield per aore calculated from acreags and production data shown, except for incomplate periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphare, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, inolude allowancea for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Garmany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 8/ Averaga of lass than 5 years. 9/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown ssparately during this period. 10/ Figures for ths period shown are not strictly comparabla since figures for 1954-56 inolude allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figuras shown, but were includad in estimatad total for Asia. 11/ Production on Europaan holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Servica. Prepared or sstimated on tha basis of official statistios of foreign govsrnments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, rssults of office research or othsr information. Prewsr estimates for countries having changed boundaries havs baan adjustsd to conform to present boundaries.

Table 23.- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, April 1, 1954-57

Item	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	933	1,036	1,033
New crop	984	935	997
Total supplies	1,917	1,971	2,030
Domestic requirements for season 1/	591	600	595
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,326	1,371	1,435
Exports, July 1 through March 31 2/	209	215	385
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	1,117	1,156	3/1,050
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	602	500	541
New crop	309	494	538
Total supplies	911	994	1,079
Domestic requirements for season 1/	159	144	160
Supplies available for export and carryover	752	850	919
Exports, August 1 through March 31 2/	173	158	177
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	579	692	742
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	60	83	45
New crop	283	193	262
Total supplies	343	276	307
Domestic requirements for season 1/	129	132	136
Supplies available for export and carryover	214	144	171
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	47	37	28
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	167	107	143
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	93	91	84
New crop	169	195	130
Total supplies	262	286	214
Domestic requirements for season 1/	72	72	72
Supplies available for export and carryover	190	214	142
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	36	31	47
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	154	183	95
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of the season	1,688	1,710	1,703
New crop	1,745	1,817	1,927
Total supplies	3,433	3,527	3,630
Domestic requirements for season 1/	951	948	963
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,482	2,579	2,667
Exports, season through March 31 2/	465	441	637
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	2,017	2,138	2,030

1/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use), and feed for the season.
2/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent; partly estimated.
3/ Without imports.

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